THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

NO. 904.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886;—TAMUZ 20, 5646. [PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th July, at 3, Kenilworth Villas, Quarry Road, Hastings the wife of B. W. LAZARUS, of a son (stillborn).

On the 15th July, at 36, Woburn Square, W.C., the wife of I. JACOBS, of a son.

On the 15th July, at 29, York Street, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, the wife of J. GERSHON, of a daughter.

On the 15th July, at Devonshire House, Plymouth Grove, Manchester, the wife of B. LEVIEN, of a son.

On the 16th July, at 27, Tottenham Court Road, W., the wife of MICHAEL ISAACS, of a son.

On the 19th July, at 48, Stafford Street, Birmingham, the wife of EDWARD E. MARKS (née Annie Jaffé), of a son. No cards.—Cape papers please copy.

On the 19th July, at Clevedon House, Basingstoke, the wife of MAURICE LEVY (née Nellie Jewell), of a son.

On the 20th July, at 40, Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, the wife of ALFRED MOSELY, of a son.

On the 21st July, at 116, Houndsditch, the wife of H. S. HARRIS, of a son.—No cards.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th July, at Hirschel's Hotel, Hamburg, by the Ober Rabbiner, Rev. A. Stern, assisted by the Rev. H. Lewandowsky, I. HUSH, of Middlesbro', to REGINA (Rachel) eldest daughter of A. S. GOMPERTZ, of South Shields.—Dutch papers please copy.

On the 14th July, at the residence of the bride's parents, 6, Clifton Road, Maida Vale, by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, assisted by the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris, ROSE, the third daughter of SAMUEL and HANNAH VANDERSLUIS, to ANDREW ALFRED AARONSON, of Victoria, British Columbia.

On the 14th July, at the Synagogue, Singer's Hill, Birmingham, by the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, B.A., assisted by the Rev. B. Hast, SAM, second son of Councillor MICHAEL DAVIS, of The Corinthians, Bristol Road, Edgbaston, to AMIE, second daughter of Mr. GEORGE PLATNAUER, of 106, Hagley-road, Edgbaston.

On the 14th July, at the Highbury Athenæum, by the Rev. D. Piza, assisted by the Rev. J. Piperno, JUDAH ATRUTEL, of 42, Boresford Road, Highbury New Park, N., to CHARLOTTE, younger daughter of ALEXANDER LEVY, late of 28, Finsbury Square.

On the 19th July, by the Rev. B. Berliner, assisted by the Rev. M. Rosenstein, ALBERT M. WOOLF, of Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood, to MARTHA, daughter of HENRY ISAACS, of 12, Upper Bedford Place.

On the 19th July, at Antwerp, by the Grand Rabbi of Belgium, assisted by the Rabbi of Antwerp, SIGMOND SINAUER, Esq., of 30, Pembridge Gardens, to CLARA, only daughter of Baron DE STEIN.

On the evening of the 20th July, by the Rev. Prof. Marks, assisted by the Rev. I. Harris, HENRY J. C. BARCZINSKY, of 54, Abbey Road, N.W., to JULIA (Dolly) GOODMAN, daughter of Mrs. Philip Phillips, of 18, Hilgrove Road, N.W.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 13th July, at 93, St. Luke's Road, Birmingham, REBECCA, relict of the late DAVID LEVY, aged 85. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing children, grandchildren and friends.

On the 19th July, at 134, Commercial Road, E., PHOEBE, the dearly loved child of HARRIS and DORA COHEN, aged 4 months and 3 weeks. May her soul rest in peace!

THE Misses BENRIMO return sincere THANKS to their friends for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during and after their week of mourning for their much loved and lamented brother.—28, Formosa Street, Maida Vale.

MR. FRANKEL and SISTERS return THANKS for letters, cards, and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning for their lamented mother.—Spring Road, Birmingham.

MRS. M. PHILLIPS returns her sincere THANKS to her friends and relatives for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for her beloved sister, Mrs. H. Freedman, Swansea.—2, Eaton Villas, Hove, Brighton.

MRS. SCHOENFELD and FAMILY return THANKS for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their dearly beloved husband and father who died at Berlin on the 30th June (כ"ז סיון).—42, Rosebank Terrace, Glasgow.

MR. and Mrs. VAN WIN return their sincere THANKS for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning for their beloved daughter, Célia.—46, Rue de Bom, Antwerp.

THE TOMBSTONES to the memory of the late HENRY and SARAH JOEL, parents of Mr. John Joel, 133, Tottenham Court Road, and of Mr. Moss Joel, of 90, Mile End Road; and the TOMBSTONE to the memory of the late Mrs. NANCY COHEN, mother of Mrs. John Joel, will be SET on SUNDAY NEXT, at the West Ham Cemetery, at 4 o'clock.—Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONES to the memory of the late J. MOSES, one of the founders of the German Synagogue, and of MARK SOLOMONS, of 116, Cannon Street Road, E., will be SET at the West Ham Cemetery on SUNDAY NEXT, July 26th, at 3 p.m.. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

נוה צדק

THE Treasurers of the JEWS' HOSPITAL and ORPHAN ASYLUM acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the RECEIPT of a sum of Thirty Guineas for Three Life Governorships kindly presented by "A Polish Jew."

ק"ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

HAMBRO' SYNAGOGUE,
CHURCH ROW, FENCHURCH STREET.

MR. B. ROSENGARD will READ PRAYERS and PREACH in this Synagogue on the ensuing SABBATH.

By order. J. SALOMONS, Sec.

A MEETING will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, at ½ to 5, at 61, BERESFORD ROAD, CANONBURY, to make arrangements for continuing on a permanent basis the TALMUDICAL DISCOURSES given by the Rev. J. KOHN-ZEDEK.

COMPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.
BUCKINGHAM PLACE, BRIGHTON.
Principal—Mr. J. H. COHEN.

STRONG Teaching Staff, excellent School premises, among the largest and most complete in Brighton. Higher and Elementary Courses as heretofore.

EDMONTON HOUSE ACADEMY
UPPER EDMONTON.

THE HALF-TERM COMMENCED on June 10th. Qualified Professors in every Department. Hebrew by Mr. Van Raalte. Arrangements can be made for Weekly or Monthly Boarders. To Ladies wishing the benefit of pure country air, separate facilities and quietude are ensured.

J. SAMUEL and SON, MONUMENTAL MASONS and UNDERTAKERS.
Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END
Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries, in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with the Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.
Established over 50 years.

HARRIS and SON (late Harris and Barnett),
MONUMENTAL MASONS,
Works:—1A, BEAUMONT-STREET, MILE END, E.
Headstones, Tombs and Monuments in all kinds of Stone and Marble, with Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs forwarded on application.

A. VAN PRAAGH, MONUMENTAL MASON and LETTER CUTTER, 30, SCARBORO' STREET, LEMAN STREET, E. Monuments, Tomb and Headstones erected in Stone, Marble and Granite with the imperishable lead letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application. Tombstones of all kinds repaired and painted. Works: Sclater Street Shoreditch.

INSURANCE AGENT.

HENRY H. HYAMS (Life, Fire, and Accidents), 5, Duke Street, Aldgate E.C. & 36, Birchington Road, Kilburn, N.W

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GRAND HOTEL.
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON

This Magnificent Hotel occupies the finest and most central position in London. It is *Unrivalled* for its Comfort, Excellent Cuisine, Fine Wines, and moderate charges.

The Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Luncheon, and Grand Table d'Hôte Dinners are open to non-residents.

Banquets, Private Dinners, and Wedding Breakfasts are served in the Marble and other Salons, either Plainly or in the most *Recherché* manner, at moderate charges.

Special Jewish Cuisine if desired.

TELEGRAMS "GRANOTEL LONDON." TELEPHONE 2723

חברת נשמת אדם
SOCIETY "SOUL OF MAN,"
NO. 2, WHITE'S ROW, SPITALFIELDS.

THE Executive of the above-named Society most EARNESTLY SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS from the Benevolent in order that they may carry it on after its being thirty years in existence.

The Society has for its object the providing a place of worship for those who are desirous of attending synagogue night and morning at such times as is suited to their position. It provides assistance during the week of mourning, and appoints a Rabbi to attend the mourners and deliver to them religious discourses. It also enables its members to have religious instruction by weekly sermons in a language understood by them.

Of late the number of supporters has diminished from three causes:

1. The death of its old members.
2. The removal from the district of several supporters; and
3. Owing to the depression of trade, the poor members have not been able to contribute the small sum required of them.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned gentlemen, and acknowledged in the Jewish Press:

Messrs. A. H. and E. Barnett, 76, Hackney Road.

Mr. G. Moleman, 13, Butler Street, Spitalfields.

And at the Jewish Chronicle office.

The following donations are thankfully acknowledged:

E. Moleman, Esq.	£2 10 0
Per E. Moleman, Esq.	5 0
S. R. and D. R.	5 0

JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME,
WALMER ROAD, NOTTING HILL, W.

WANTED, a well educated young man, not under 20, as ASSISTANT TEACHER. He will be instructed in the Oral system adopted at the institution.

Apply in first instance to the Director, Mr. Schontheil, at the Home.

By order, ISAAC SAMUEL,
Hon. Sec.

CAPE TOWN HEBREW CONGREGATION.

WANTED, by above Congregation, a SHOCHET, to act also as Shamas, and competent to perform the duties of Second Reader if required. Must hold סמיכה from the Chief Rabbi. Age not to exceed 35.

For further particulars apply by letter to A. Rosenfeld, Bevis Marks, E.C.

WANTED, a BASS and TENOR for the North London Synagogue Choir Apply o Mr. Hermann Wassertzug, 33 Thornhill Road, N.

REV. A. TERTIS (Reader of the Princes Street Synagogue),
PRACTICAL AND SKILFUL MOHEL (מוהל).
Eleven years' experience.
Personal attendance till cured.
Numerous references from medical men,
Annual portion to חברת הכנסת ברית.
8, PRINCES STREET,
SPITALFIELDS, E.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. SALOMONS, Family Grocer, Provision and Italian Warehouseman, of 102, Leman Street, HAS REMOVED to 8, FERNTOWER ROAD, CANONBURY (next door to Weil, Butcher). Fresh כשר Butter twice a week. Groceries and Provisions as usual.

CAUTION and VIGILANCE.—Ask for CRYSTAL PALACE BOND'S DAUGHTER'S GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK.—Her Most Gracious Majesty's Patent Pencil turns black on the cloth while writing; no heating required. Latest Novelty, large Glass-stopped Bottle of Marking Ink and a Glass Pen, 1s. 6d. Actions tried with injunctions. Costs and damages granted for selling colourable imitations. See *Times*. Works: 75, Southgate Road, London

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Terms on application to Miss Hyman, as above.

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PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Special arrangements made for families during the season.

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GOWER STREET, W.C.
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WEDDINGS, BALLS, PARTIES, &c. &c
LIBERAL TERMS.
Estimates free on application.

Glass, China, Plate, Table Decorations, &c. &c., on hire.
WAITERS SENT TO ALL PARTS.
Jellies, Ices, Pastry, &c., made and delivered on short notice.
WEDDING CAKES complete from £3 3s. or at 2s. 3d. per lb.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,
M. SILVER,
117, GOWER STREET, W.C

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OSTEND.
FIRST-CLASS כשר RESTAURANT.
Large and airy Dining Room.
Strictly orthodox.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
40 comfortable bed rooms. Moderate prices.

OSTEND.
HOTEL FRANK.
1ST CLASS RESTAURANT.
Near the Sea and Kursaal.
Strictly kosher. Prices moderate.
57, RUE LONGUE, OSTEND.

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT of the CITY BANK (Limited), LONDON.

At the Ordinary GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, TUESDAY, 20th July, 1886.

DIRECTORS.

Henry John Atkinson, Esq., M.P.	Sir Wm. McArthur, K.C.M.G., Ald.
Thomas Morgan Harvey, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Henderson, Esq.	Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.
Henry Holmes, Esq.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Samuel Joshua, Esq.	
Emile Levita, Esq.	

Head Office (corner of Finch-lane), Threadneedle-street.
Alfred George Kennedy, Manager.
David G. H. Pollock, Assistant Manager.

BRANCHES.

Bond-street Branch, 34, Old Bond-street.—Edward G. Mullins, Manager.
Tottenham-court-road Branch, 159 and 160, Tottenham-court-road.—Frederick B. Kirby, Manager.
Ludgate-hill Branch, 61 and 62, Ludgate-hill.—George W. Oakley, Manager.
Paddington Branch, 219 and 221, Edgware-road.—Thomas Reed, Manager.
Knightsbridge Branch, 7, Lowndes-terrace.—Richard S. Fennings, Manager.
Aldgate Branch, Aldgate-buildings, corner of Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street—Alfred Jaques, Manager.
Holborn Branch, 34, Holborn-viaduct.—William H. Nicholls, Manager.
Old-street Branch, Great Eastern-street.—William H. Hallman, Manager.
Queen Victoria-street Branch, 73, Queen Victoria-street—David Kidd, Manager.
Secretary—H. W. Lamb.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz:—

The Directors present to the shareholders the annexed Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year to 30th June, 1886, showing that after providing for interest on deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts, the gross Profits, with £6,275 11s. 0d. brought forward from the last account, amount to £102,046 4s. 8d.

Provision being made for current expenses, and rebate on bills discounted not due, the Directors declare a Dividend, free of income tax, at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £1,000,000, the Capital paid up, and carry forward to the next account £7,594 1s. 1d.

Since the last Meeting the Directors have opened a Branch in Queen Victoria Street, where they have secured a suitable site: until the new building is completed, business is being carried on in temporary premises.

The Directors retiring by rotation on this occasion are:—

Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G., Alderman,
Mr. Henry John Atkinson, M.P.,
Mr. John Henderson,

who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. John Curry and Mr. William Edmund East, also again tender services for the ensuing year.

The Chairman having declared the Dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June last, at and after the rate of £10 per cent per annum upon the paid-up Capital, free of Income Tax, payable on and after the 21st instant,

It was Resolved unanimously—

That the Report now read be received and adopted.

That the following Directors, retiring by rotation, be re-elected, viz.:—

Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G., Aldn.,
Mr. Henry John Atkinson, M.P.,
Mr. John Henderson.

Mr. John Curry and Mr. William Edmund East were re-elected Auditors of the Bank, with the usual remuneration.

It was resolved unanimously—

That the best thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Chairman and Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Bank during the past half-year.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Kennedy, the Manager, and other Officers of the Bank, for their efficient services.

(Signed) WM. McARTHUR, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.
H. W. LAMB, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK (Limited), LONDON.

DR. BALANCE-SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1886.

To capital paid up, viz., £10 per share on 100,000 shares		£1,000,000 0 0
To reserved fund		500,000 0 0
To current and deposit accounts		4,882,321 15 1
To acceptances against cash in hand, bankers' bills, approved securities, &c.		2,151,757 7 10
To liabilities on foreign bills negotiated		3,108 8 5
To profit and loss account, viz.:		
Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£6,275 14 0	
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	95,770 10 8	
		102,046 4 8
		£8,639,233 16 0

CR.

By Consols, New Three per Cents, Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures, securities guaranteed by the Governments of the United Kingdom and India, and Metropolitan Consolidated Stock		£895,067 6 2
By Cash,		
In hand	£218,568 0 9	
At Bank of England	292,335 15 0	
At call	601,500 0 0	
		1,112,403 15 9
By bills discounted	1,200,029 3 0	
By loans, advances, &c.	3,121,040 1 5	
		4,321,069 4 5
By liabilities of customers for acceptances per contra		2,151,757 7 10
By liabilities of customers for endorsements on foreign bills negotiated per contra		3,108 8 5
By bank premises, head office and branches		83,779 6 8
By current expenses		10,028 0 8
		£8,639,233 16 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1886.

DR.

To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income tax, &c.		£10,028 0 8
To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due		1,514 2 11
To dividend account for the payment of a dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £1,000,000, amount of paid up capital upon 100,000 shares		50,000 0 0
To undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account		7,594 1 1
		£102,046 4 8

CR.

By balance brought down, viz.:—		
Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£6,275 11 0	
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	95,770 10 8	
		102,046 4 8
		£102,046 4 8

To the Shareholders of the City Bank (Limited).—We beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair balance-sheet, properly drawn up, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, as shown by the books of the Company.

JOHN CURRY, WILLIAM E. EAST, } Auditors.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, EMILE LEVITA, HENRY HOLMES, } Directors.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

CAPE COLONY, NATAL, MAURITIUS, MADAGASCAR, & EAST AFRICAN SERVICE.

THE CASTLE MAIL PACKETS COMPANY (Limited.)

THIS COMPANY'S Steamers carrying the British and Portuguese Mails, convey PASSENGERS and GOODS from ENGLAND to CAPE TOWN, MOSSELBAY, ALGOABAY, PORT ALFRED, EAST LONDON and NATAL, sailing from LONDON every alternate WEDNESDAY, and from DARTMOUTH every alternate FRIDAY, calling at Lisbon, Madeira, St. Helena, and Ascension at stated intervals.

Regular Services from London every 28 days to Mauritius, Madagascar, and to Delagoa Bay and the Mozambique Coast Ports connecting with Zanzibar and Aden.

Passengers embark either at London or at Dartmouth. All heavy Baggage must be shipped in London.

RETURN TICKETS issued for South Africa, Madeira, &c.

For Dates of Sailing, Freight, or Passage apply to the Managers,

DONALD CURRIE AND CO.,
3 & 4, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON E.C.

UNION LINE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL AND EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

ESTABLISHED 1853.

The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of this Line leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, sailing from Plymouth the next day.

Passengers and goods are conveyed to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), Port Alfred (The Kowie), East London & Natal, and to St. Helena at stated intervals.

The Royal Mail Steamers leave Cape Town homewards every alternate Wednesday.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Company's OFFICES, ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, & 11, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON; also to the Company's Agents at the various Colonial Ports.

RETURN TICKETS.—The issue of these will be resumed by Packets leaving on and after 1st JULY

TO Members of Building Societies and others.—APPROPRIATIONS—£500, £700, £1,000 and upwards, free of interest for 10 years. Henry H. Hyams, 5, Duke Street, Aldgate E.C.

GOOD COOK. German. Speaks English. Good personal character. Jewess.—K. M., 53, Queen's Road.

EASTBOURNE.—For the Holidays.—A LARGE HOUSE with tennis lawn and field. On high land, overlooking sea and Downs. Cool, bracing and healthful. Would take two families. Low rent—Messrs. Crispins, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE, overlooking the cricket fields, near Devonshire Park and Sea.—A private FURNISHED HOUSE, for six weeks, at 10 guineas a week. Eight bedrooms, three sitting rooms; tennis lawn.—Crispin's, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—A few doors from the Sea.—A well furnished RESIDENCE TO BE LET. 9 bedrooms, &c. Most conveniently situated.—Crispin and Co., Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Close to Devonshire Park and Sea. A well furnished RESIDENCE, standing in lovely tennis gardens, and containing 8 bedrooms, bath room, &c. A moderate rental would be accepted.—Crispin and Co., Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Visitors to this fashionable watering-place will do well in applying to Messrs. A. Jinman and Son for their LIST of first-class private FURNISHED RESIDENCES.—48, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE, 10, South Cliff.—Suites of Furnished Apartments; facing sea; beautifully situated; close to Grand Hotel and Silverdale. Miss Davis has REMOVED to a larger residence at above address.

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ABBEY ROAD, close to Railway station and frequent omnibus service.—A detached RESIDENCE, standing in about 1 acre of ground, with capital tennis lawn. The LEASE to be SOLD—a bargain, owing to the owner going abroad. Planned furniture may be taken at a valuation.—Apply to Lumleys, Land Agents, 22, St. James's-street.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK (best part).—TO BE SOLD, gentleman's detached RESIDENCE, recently decorated in most artistic style; three splendid reception rooms, billiard room, seven good bed rooms, bath and dressing room, two good kitchens and garden; room for stabling.—Address 1948, Jewish Chronicle office.

FOR immediate SALE in consequence of the marriage of the lady proprietor.—A spacious favourite LODGING and BOARDING HOUSE in the best part of Brighton, in which all modern improvements have recently been carried out so as to make it one of the most convenient and attractive establishments of the kind. To an energetic and able lady or married couple this offers an opportunity of securing a going concern in complete working condition, or it is suitable to a Temperance Hotel or Homœopathic Establishment. Long lease; low rent. Price £3,000 for lease, goodwill, furniture and effects. Apply to Lumleys, Land Agents, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, London.

WORKSHOPS TO LET. Good light. Newly erected, with zinc flats for drying timber, &c. Rents from 5s.—Mr. Bennal, 275, New Brick Lane, Bethnal Green Road, Shoreditch.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE with every home comfort. Terms moderate. Address, The Misses Ansell Jamaica House, 22, Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.

SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING at BRUSSELS, for Jewish boys attending Public Schools. Private lessons in the modern languages if required. Careful supervision and every home comfort. Highest references. Apply to Prof. Nordmann, Rue d'Or, 31, Brussels.

TWO or three gentlemen can be RECEIVED as BOARDERS, or partial boarders in a refined Jewish family, on strictly moderate terms. Cheerful, young, and musical society. Every home comfort. Close to bus and Metropolitan Railway. Address, in first instance, Music, De Knock's Library, Clifton Road, Maida Vale, W.

HOME for Imbeciles.—The widow of a Physician, long accustomed to the CARE of IMBECILE PATIENTS, has VACANCIES for ONE or TWO young gentlemen. Home comforts, with medical attention ensured. Apply N., Colville, Thurlow Park Road, West Norwood.

A Young gentleman, or brothers, can be accommodated with RESIDENCE and partial board. Near to a synagogue. 1d. ride to the City. Terms moderate. Address 500, Jewish Chronicle office.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished drawing, dining and several bed rooms; hot and cold bath; suitable for a family of position. Near train and omnibus. Qualified cook. Moderate terms. Address B., 43, Oxford Gardens, North Kensington, W.

CITY Gentlemen and others can be accommodated with comfortable APARTMENT, with or without Board, in a pleasantly situated, healthy neighbourhood. Close to bus and rail. Apply 109, Sutherland Gardens, Maida Vale.

IMPORTANT to the Jewish Readers of this Journal.—The largest obtainable discount off any known make of Pianoforte or American Organ is to be obtained at J. Smith Kilvert's Universal Discount Warehouse, 72, Queen's Road, Bayswater, near Whiteley's.—N.B. A particular speciality made of Collard and Collard's Superb Toned Metal Framed Full Trichord Cottages. A number of instruments returned from hire at quite nominal price. Call solicited.

TO Amateurs and Professionals.—Signor A. DE BARATHY, who has had great experience and has educated several celebrated singers, and been associated for many years as leader and vocalist on the Italian stage with the companies of Sigra. Patti, Sigri. Nicolini, Graziani, Patierno, is prepared to receive a few more PUPILS. The secret of success is due to the only true method of training the voice, i.e., a thorough knowledge of the physiological properties of the throat, lungs, &c., as the organs of the human voice. For particulars and terms, address by letter, De Barathy, Agate & Co. Music Publishers, 300, Regent Street, W.

MR. H. KLEIMENHAGEN, of 18 Sutherland Gardens, is willing to undertake the CHARGE of a few BOYS from 9 to 2 p.m. during the Midsummer Vacation and to instruct them in their usual branches of study. Terms moderate.

A MANUFACTURING FIRM of high repute, about opening a West End Branch, would be willing to RECEIVE a young man of good position who could, by a moderate investment, obtain an interest in the business, and if suitable, have good prospects of advancement. Parents wishing to place a son would find this a good opportunity. The highest references would be offered and expected. Answers to "Branch," Charles Tayler & Co.'s Advertising offices, 154 to 157, Fleet Street, E.C.

TRAVELLERS WANTED—J. Harris and Sons, 17, Devonshire square, Bishopsgate, London, REQUIRE for London and district, energetic MEN to travel (retail) with watches, jewellery, &c., on easy terms. Good weekly wages given to suitable men. Applications from all parts will receive attention. Guarantee for honesty required. Apply personally 10 to 12, or by letter stating full particulars.

TO Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, &c.—Old-established BUSINESS for DISPOSAL in West of England, doing a lucrative trade. Stock at valuation. Apply to 1899, Jewish Chronicle office.

MONTHLY NURSE.—Mrs. NOAH, 25, MARE STREET, HACKNEY, E.

YOUNG Lady REQUIRES HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT for August, with family going to the seaside. English, French, German and thorough Music. Salary no object. Highest references.—H. B., Hayworth's Library, High Street, Kingsland.

WANTED, RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS, Companion, Lady Help, or any occupation not menial. Good references. Address G., 7, Maryland's Road, Harrow Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COOK. Job, or would travel with a family for a few months or otherwise.—Address L. B., care of Mrs. Freeman, 7, Westbourne Terrace North, Harrow Road.

WANTED, SITUATION, as MOTHER'S HELP or NURSE; used to children. Good character. (Jewess).—H. H., 80, Seymour Street, Euston Square, N.W.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as NURSERY GOVERNESS, Young Ladies Maid or Mother Help. Would not mind taking a holiday engagement. Highest references. Good packer. Apply R. S., at Mr. Johns, 80, Queen's Road, Bayswater.

WANTED, an energetic young lady as SALESWOMAN in a Drapery Business. No previous knowledge required. Closed Saturdays and Holidays. Apply before 12 o'clock Sunday, or by letter, 132, Tottenham Court Road.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association have made a good choice in promoting Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., to the vacant office of President. With his distinguished uncle, the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, Sir Julian was among the founders of the institution, and he has long been one of its Vice-Presidents. Although the Society is non-political, it frequently has occasion to solicit the good offices of the Foreign Secretary for the time being in behalf of its oppressed protégés in the East; it is, therefore, of the utmost value that the head of the Association should be a gentleman moving in the political world, and on intimate terms with the chief officials of the Foreign Office, both permanent and parliamentary. There is a peculiar fitness, too, in the fact that the grandson of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, and the nephew of Sir Francis—men who fought in the van of the battle for the emancipation of the Jews in England—should be called upon to preside over an institution whose aim it is to secure civil and political freedom for Jews in other parts of Europe. By a fortunate combination of circumstances, Sir Julian Goldsmid will be able to bring to bear on the exercise of his new functions advantages which were not enjoyed by his two predecessors. As President of the Jews' Infant School he will prove a competent authority on the subject of education; as Chairman of the Executive of the Mansion House Russo-Jewish Fund he will be thoroughly alive to the realities of persecution; and as a member of the Board of Deputies, and of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle he will establish a personal union, as it were, between these bodies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, and contribute to drawing still closer the bonds which connect the Association with the sister institutions in London and Paris.

The ghost of the "Blood Accusation" refuses to be laid. Once more has the old calumny been revived with results disastrous both to Jewish lives and property. The scene was a village in the Government of Wilna where a peasant in order to divert suspicion from himself, accused the Jews of having killed his young stepson so that they might use his blood for religious purposes. Neither the fact that the post-mortem examination failed to yield the slightest trace of any punctures whatsoever, or that a highly probable version fixed the authorship of the crime on the stepfather himself, availed to save the Jews from terrors similar to those which were experienced in the years 1881 and 1882. The only redeeming feature of the outbreak was the alacrity and energy with which the authorities, civil and military, set to work to defend the Jews. Not only were the police and the soldiery requisitioned, but the priests threw themselves, cross in hand, between the infuriated mob and their inoffensive victims. Even the Central Government in St. Petersburg threw its immense influence in the scale in favour of the Jews by preventing the Press from publishing premature accounts of the riots, so that the appetite of Jew-haters should not be whetted for further onslaughts. The moral of these proceedings is that although attacks upon the Jews may originate in popular movements, their extension or suppression depends not so much on the people, as upon their rulers in the capital and in the provinces. We may repeat the remark we made some two months ago, when referring to the anti-Jewish disturbances at Odessa and Sebastopol, that had a similar spirit pervaded the Government, when Count Ignatieff was at the helm, as it does now with Count Tolstoi at the head of the Home Department, we should not have heard of the horrible slaughter that occurred four and five years ago.

M. Léon Kahn, the Assistant Secretary to the Jewish consistory of Paris, is publishing a history of the Jewish community in that city, and he devotes a considerable portion of his work to a study of the Jewish cemeteries in the French capital. The present combination, by which Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant interments take place in what is practically one cemetery, is but of recent date. Formerly Jews had their own "Houses of Life," and through a discovery made nearly forty years ago, it has been ascertained that the oldest of these burial grounds dates from the 13th century. At that epoch there were two such cemeteries, one of them, in the Rue de la Harpe, being situated in a garden belonging to a Canon of the Church, who leased and afterwards made it over in perpetuity to the Jews. When the Jews were exiled in 1306, their cemetery was confiscated, and the ground was built upon. From time to time bones and grave-stones were laid bare, and in 1849, during the rebuilding of premises belonging to M. Hachette, the well known publisher, several tombs containing Hebrew inscriptions were discovered, but owing to the stones having been mutilated by the pickaxes of the workmen, the inscriptions were rendered almost wholly indecipherable. The relics were subsequently placed in the Museum at the Hotel de Cluny. Until near the end of the last century, another Jewish cemetery was located in the garden of an inn, known by the sign of "The Star," in what is now called the Rue de Flandre. The garden remained the property of the landlord, who charged fifty francs for the burial of adults and twenty or thirty francs for that of a child. Interments took place in this garden for upwards of sixty years.

The figures given in the half-yearly Statement of the Shechita Board published in another column afford abundant evidence of the usefulness of that body from a hygienic standpoint, apart altogether from its necessity on religious grounds. Evidence is accumulating daily to confirm the views expressed in our columns by Dr. Henry Behrend that the diseases of animals are communicable to man. During the past half year, in round figures, nearly one thousand oxen, one hundred calves, and thirteen hundred sheep were rejected through suffering from some blemish, generally some form of lung disease. With these figures before us, and the knowledge of the prominent position occupied by tubercular disease in the mortality tables, it seems incomprehensible that objection should be raised in Switzerland and Germany to the Jewish method of slaughtering animals. Jews are the only persons who submit the carcase of animals intended for the food of man to an independent examination. The agitation of humanitarians should rather be in extending the Jewish practice than in curtailing it.

Signor J. B. de Rossi, of Rome, the great authority on Christian archæology, reports an interesting find. In the "Ad duos Lauras" subterranean cemetery there has been found a goblet, handsomely engraved and with a Greek inscription. According to Signor de Rossi the design represents the Temple at Jerusalem, and he believes the goblet to have been the property of the Jewish community in Rome. The engraving shows a Temple standing in a court yard. On the frieze is depicted the seven branched candlestick; the Ethrog and Lulab are also shown. Signor de Rossi has deciphered the inscription, which reads: "The House of Peace. Accept thy blessing, drink and live with those belonging to thee." The goblet was apparently manufactured in the second half of the third, or the first half of the fourth century of the Christian Era.

In the *Archiv für Anthropologie*, Professor Virchow has published a report of experiments made by the Anthropological Society with regard to the colour of the skin, hair and eyes of school children in Germany. The statistics relate to 6,758,827 children, of whom 75,377 or 1·1 per cent. are Jews. The pupils were divided into three principal categories, dark, fair and mixed colours. The majority of Jewish children belong to the last class, then come brunettes, and lastly blondes. While among non-Jewish scholars the proportion of fair to dark children is as 31·8 to 14·0, among Jews it is as 11·2 to 42·9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your last week's issue "A Subscriber" asks, "for what purpose is the Education Fund to be employed?" The question conveys its own answer: For purposes of education. Your correspondent probably wants to know what rules have been laid down for the allotment of contributions to indigent communities. The tighter you draw the line of prescribed rules, the more inefficient will be the results which the Anglo-Jewish Association wishes to achieve. The Council of this body has hitherto done its work exceedingly well. Let this Council continue to spend its funds wisely, and let the general public help the Association in keeping up its funds. No other scheme for the inflow and the outflow of the fund is necessary.

Yours obediently, AN ANGLO-JEWISH MEMBER.

20th July, 1886.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The incidence of two public functions precisely identical in their nature on one and the same day, and at which the same gentleman took the leading part, suggests a reform, whereby a considerable saving of time might be effected. It was doubtless an easy task for the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler to deliver two addresses, which were entirely dissimilar in language, first at Highbury, and then a few hours later at Kilburn on the occasion of the distributions of prizes to the pupils attending the North London Synagogue and the St. John's Wood Synagogue Religious Classes; but there need have been no necessity even for this slight strain on his mental capacity. These Classes are happily taking firm root in the community. They are already established in connection with the New West End and Central, St. John's Wood, North London, and Dalston Synagogues, and it is, I hear, intended shortly to form such classes for the children attending the Berkeley Street and the Borough Synagogues. The months of June and July have been selected as the season for distributions of prizes at our Jewish schools. There would no doubt be cogent objections to amalgamating these ceremonies as far as the general schools are concerned, but there should be no difficulty in doing so as regards the Religion Classes. A large gathering on the same lines as the annual distribution of prizes awarded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, might be organised with great advantage. The proceedings would probably be somewhat longer than is usually the case, but on the whole much valuable time would be spared to our hardworking communal leaders, who make a point of showing their sympathy with the educational movement by attending all or nearly all Jewish scholastic speech days.

Yours obediently, D.

WARRINGTON COLLEGE.—Speech Day and distribution of prizes in connection with Warrington College (Principal Mr. Gilmour), was held on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. The proceedings consisted of a pleasing programme of readings and selections from plays in English, French and German, in which a number of the pupils favourably distinguished themselves. The prizes were distributed by Mr. A. Green.

AT the recent Local Examination in the University of Edinburgh, Miss Hilda Michael, daughter of Mr. Jacob Michael, of Edinburgh, obtained the Senior Certificate.

THE prizes given by Mr. A. B. Salmen to pupils of the Old Ford Hebrew Classes and Sabbath School were presented in memory of his late father, one of the founders, and for some time treasurer of the classes.

ON Tuesday week, 140 of the inmates of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The children were conveyed to and from South Kensington in vans, and every provision was made for their enjoyment and comfort. In the course of the evening they were entertained to an excellent supper. All the expenses were generously defrayed by a friend of the institution.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting, the last before the recess, of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held on Monday at Silver's Rooms, Gower Street. There were present: Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart, M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair; Revs. A. Löwy, Dr. Maurice Davis, Messrs. J. Bergtheil, H. H. Collins, Conrad J. Davis, Walter Josephs, B. Kisch, F. D. Mocatta, Claude G. Montefiore, D. F. Schloss, I. Seligman, Oswald J. Simon, Lucien Wolf.

The first business on the Agenda was the election of Honorary Officers and Committees for the ensuing year.

Mr. B. Kisch, M.A., Chairman of the Executive Committee, in moving the election of Sir Julian Goldsmid to fill the vacant post of President of the Association, said that it would be almost unbecoming in him to refer to the distinguished services which Sir Julian had rendered to the Association. These services were still fresh in the minds of every member of the Council. The part which he took in presiding at the annual meeting brought home to all who were present the deep interest with which he followed the operations of the Association and his thorough and intimate acquaintance with the work of the Society since its foundation. He (Mr. Kisch) felt sure that he was echoing the opinion of his colleagues when he said that Sir Julian Goldsmid would make an admirable President. (Cheers).

Mr. I. Seligman, as the member of the Executive who first nominated Sir Julian Goldsmid at a meeting of that Committee, seconded the motion. It required no recommendation at his hands. He was confident that if Sir Julian accepted the office, he would discharge it faithfully and with great capacity.

Mr. J. Bergtheil supported the nomination. He believed that with the exception of the Rev. A. Löwy, he was the only member present who was one of the original founders of the Association, and as such he was particularly glad to see a member of the Goldsmid family again take a leading part in the affairs of the Association.

Mr. Oswald J. Simon said that had his father been present he would himself have proposed the election of Sir Julian as their President. Serjeant Simon was of opinion that the nomination was an excellent one.

The motion for the election of Sir Julian Goldsmid was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, in returning thanks, said that although he was sorry for the cause which had led to his election, he would be glad to do his best to fill the post to the best of his abilities. (Cheers).

The following other appointments were then made: Vice-Presidents—Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., Mr. Ellis A. Franklin, Mr. Alfred G. Henriques, Alderman H. A. Isaacs, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Sir Benjamin S. Phillips, Lord Rothschild, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Albert Sassoon, C.S.I., Mr. Reuben D. Sassoon, Mr. Leopold Schloss, Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P. Treasurer—Mr. Ellis A. Franklin. Executive Committee—Major Goldsmid, Rev. A. Löwy; Messrs. Jonas Bergtheil, H. H. Collins, E. H. D'Avigdor, Ellis A. Franklin, F. B. Halford, Alfred G. Henriques, B. Kisch, P. Magnus, Claude G. Montefiore, Lionel E. Pyke, D. F. Schloss, Leopold Schloss, I. Seligman. Committee for Joint Action with the Board of Deputies—Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.; Messrs. B. Kisch, F. D. Mocatta, L. E. Pyke, L. Schloss, I. Seligman, A. E. Sydney.

Letters were read from Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., and from Baron de Worms, adhering to their decision to sever all connection with the Association; from Mr. Ellis A. Franklin, stating that under certain conditions he would withdraw his resignation as a Vice-President and as Treasurer; and from Mr. Alfred J. Waley, resigning his seat on the Council.

The report of the Executive Committee was read. The report included the following subjects:

Branches, and Education Fund.—Remittances have been received from the Branches at Edinburgh, Otago and Sheffield.—Since the last meeting, additional contributions to the Education Fund have been promised, to the amount of £109.

Morocco.—Acting on a suggestion received from Morocco, the Executive Committee directed the Secretary to thank the Moorish authorities of Fez for the timely and energetic measures they had adopted to protect the Jews on the occasion of the recent attack made upon them, the details of which have already been published in this journal.

Schools in the East.—Mr. Morris Cohen announced from Bagdad that the apprenticing of girls was receiving full attention, and would lead to the formation of the much needed girls' school. 40 male apprentices to the trade of carpentry and 40 to that of coppersmith will have finished their education in six years.—A letter was received from Mr. D. F. Schloss, who, during the month of June, had visited the school founded last year by the Alliance at Broussa in Asia Minor. Mr. Schloss gave particulars of the instruction imparted in the school. The pupils had been almost doubled in number since five months ago when the Head Master entered upon his functions. He also described the situation of the Jewish community, numbering about 3,000 souls, the majority of them being engaged in petty trade. Only four or five could be said to be well off, and technical knowledge was at present unknown. Mr. Schloss called attention to the necessity for improving and enlarging the school premises.—Mr. Jackson, the Technical instructor at the Rothschild School in Jerusalem, intimated to the Council that as soon as the news was received in that city that the Technical school was to be removed to a site on the Touro property, a number of poor Jewish families had been sent to trespass on the ground, and it was feared they would injure the property by destroying the trees.—Mr. D. F. Schloss forwarded a letter from Dr. Beck, Rabbi Preacher at Bucharest, who solicited a grant from the Council towards the publication of a Hebrew Grammar in the Roumanian language for the use of the Jewish school.

With regard to the last named subject, the Council authorised the employment of a portion of a grant made in March last to certain schools in Roumania for the object set forth in Dr. Beck's letter.

The subject of the communication from Jerusalem was referred to Mr. Henry Harris, Treasurer of the Montefiore Testimonial Fund.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the Council voted £80 as a subvention to the Anglo-Jewish Association School at Bombay.

The financial statement for June (which showed an available cash balance for ordinary purposes of about £170, as against liabilities to schools amounting to £690) having been brought up, a discussion arose regarding the utilisation of the special Education Fund. It was resolved that the Fund should be separated from the ordinary funds of the Association and be kept as a separate account, and that no portion thereof should be employed without a special order from the Council. It was also resolved that a reply should be written to inquiries respecting the Education Fund, which had been published in the *Jewish Chronicle* from a correspondent signing himself "A Subscriber."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sir Albert Sassoon, C.S.I., gave a rose ball at his mansion in Kensington Gore last week, when ten thousand blossoms were used in the decorations. The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, the Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchesse of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were among Sir Albert's guests.

The Rev. J. Kohn-Zedek is conducting a series of Talmudical meetings on Sabbath afternoons in North London. His discourses have been well attended, and among those present on Saturday last was Dr. Wolff, of Kornik, Posen. It is desired to place the movement upon a permanent basis, and a meeting for this purpose will be held on Sunday next, at 61, Beresford Road, where the lectures are delivered.

Gentlemen who are particular as to their attire and like to dress well and have good material and good workmanship at a moderate cost, should place their orders for clothing with L. ADOLPHUS Fashionable Bespoke Tailor, 74, Leadenhall Street.—[ADVT].

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The Monthly Meeting, the last before the recess, of the Board of Deputies was held on Wednesday at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. There were present: Mr. J. Sebag Montefiore, Vice-President in the Chair; Messrs. D. L. Alexander, M. Castello, E. Harry Davis, Lewis Davis, H. H. Haldinstein, Henry Harris, J. I. Jacobs, S. Jacobs, G. Lindo, Philip Magnus, J. Mason, E. Salomon, Oswald J. Simon, S. Spyer, C.C.

The Solicitor and Secretary (Mr. Lewis Emanuel) reported that Mr. Alfred G. Henriques had been returned as Deputy for the Merthyr Tydfil Congregation.

Letters were then read from the Rev. Dr. H. Adler accepting his election as a member of the Council of Administration of the Morocco Relief Fund. He stated that the Chief Rabbi was willing to have his name placed on the Council, but was unable to attend any meetings. Mr. S. Ezekiel and Mr. D. L. Alexander also intimated their willingness to serve on the Council just named and on the Law and Parliamentary Committee respectively. Mr. Solomon Schloss wrote to decline his election on the Morocco Relief Fund Council, owing to his constant absence from England.

A letter was read from the Anglo Jewish Association notifying the re-appointment of the Committee for joint action on Foreign Affairs with the Board of Deputies.

The Chairman reported to the meeting the substance of a correspondence which had taken place between the President and Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. The latter had been aggrieved at the manner in which the correspondence between himself and the Board, on the occasion of his receiving a Goverment appointment, had been noticed in the last annual report. The Solicitor and Secretary had inserted the whole of the correspondence, but the then Board in considering the draft of the report, had ordered it to be expunged. Baron de Worms thereupon wrote a private letter of complaint to Mr. Arthur Cohen, and as he received no reply he forwarded copies of the entire correspondence to Mr. F. Davis, one of the representatives of the Central Synagogue at the Board. As soon as Mr. Cohen was reminded that he had not answered Baron de Worms' letter he immediately made the fullest apology, and sent that gentleman a dignified and proper reply. The Baron, however, did not appear to be satisfied with the reply, but as the matter was of a private character, and related to the proceedings of the previous Board, there was no occasiion to trouble the Board with the subject.

A letter was read from the Cardiff Hebrew Congregation requesting that it may be permitted to elect a Deputy notwithstanding the expiration of the prescribed time.

The Solicitor and Secretary was directed to reply that the Board was unable to comply with the application, which was contrary to the constitution of the Board.

The Secretary brought up the case of Isaac Cohen d'Azevedo, who had been convicted at Trinidad of arson and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Mr. Emanuel and the Chairman stated at length the action which had been privately taken to obtain a re-hearing of the case with the view to a remission of the sentence, especially as a strong feeling was entertained by some of d'Azevedo's friends that he had been unjustly convicted.

The Board resolved that the matter should be left in the hands of the gentlemen who were intersting themselves in the case.

The special arrangements which had been made for the benefit of Jewish candidates at the Oxford Local Examinations were laid on the table and were ordered to be printed and forwarded to the Presidents of Jewish congregations, with the object of their being affixed to the doors of the synagogues.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

SHECHITA BOARD.

A meeting of the Board for the affairs of Shechita was held on Monday last at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. There were present, Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., President of the Board, in the Chair; Messrs. A. Arnholz, Moss Benjamin, E. Berg, M. Castello, P. B. Goldsmith, L. Levy, M. Levy, A. Mocatta, S. Simons, and the Revs. Dr. H. Adler and B. Spiers.

Prior to his taking the Chair, the meeting unanimously resolved to congratulate Mr. S. Montagu on his re-election as a member of Parliament. Mr. Montagu acknowledged the compliment.

A letter was read from the United Synagogue intimating the election of Mr. M. Benjamin as a member of the Board in place of Mr. Hy. Solomon resigned.

Letters were read from Mr. S. Montagu thanking the Board for electing him as President, and from Mr. Henry Solomon acknowledging the vote passed to him at a recent meeting of the Board on his retirement from the office of President.

Mr. M. Castello, in moving the adoption of the Accounts for the past half-year, called attention to the fact that an amount of £357 solicitor's charges, including costs in a recent law suit, had been paid out of revenue. Notwithstanding this extraordinary outlay, the state of the accounts was satisfactory.

Mr. L. Levy seconded the adoption, and asked whether a reduction could not be effected in the charges made by the Board on each head of cattle slain. The tax fell heavily on the poor who had to pay indirectly. The Board should not desire to make a large profit and he suggested that a reduction of 3d. or 6d. a head might be reasonably effected.

Mr. A. Arnholz objected as the alteration was so infinitesimal and the poor would not benefit by any such reduction.

The Chairman pointed out that a larger number of cattle had been slain, which he attributed to the increase of population.

The accounts were adopted, and of the profits, £150 were voted to the United Synagogue and £50 to the Portuguese Synagogue.

A requisition was read from a number of Jewish butchers asking that the "indiscriminate mode of licensing be abandoned; that the inconsistent system of placing Shomerim be abolished and that all Jewish butchers be placed on the same footing." Two representatives of the butchers also attended the meeting.

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report, and the Chairman explained to the Representatives that owing to the session being concluded, the subject could not be dealt with for at least two months. In the meantime, power had been given to the Ecclesiastical Authorities to grant licenses, which however would only be exercised in urgent cases.

Several other matters of no public interest were disposed of, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Financial statement of the Board for the half year ending June 30th states that the total income for the half year (including dividends £79 9s. 1d.) was £3,155 8s. 2d., the total expenditure (including law costs £357; purchase of stock £79; division of profits for previous half year £400) amounted to £3,473, leaving a surplus of £267. The following is a statement of the cattle slain during the six months, the figures in parentheses being those for the corresponding period in 1885:—oxen slain, 11,728 (10,986); kosher 8,274 (7,768); calves, 2,491 (2,459); kosher 1,830 (1,746) sheep, 20,554 (21,214); kosher, 14,744 (14,672).

The National Sunday League has published a complete report of the debate in the House of Lords on the 19th March on Lord Thurlow's motion to open the national museums on Sunday afternoons. In his speech, Lord Thurlow quoted a letter which in 1864 Mr. George Ellis (of Bolton Road, St. John's Wood), had written to the press, when he advocated the opening of the British Museum, even from a religious point of view.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE RELIGION CLASSES.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the St. John's Wood Synagogue Religion Classes was held on Sunday afternoon at the Town Hall, Kilburn. The Rev. Dr. HERMANN ADLER, who was accompanied by Mrs. Adler, presided; and among those present were the Revs. B. Berliner, Dr. J. Chotzner, Francis L. Cohen, D. Fay, H. Gollancz, J. A. Gouldstein, Isidore Harris, M. Joseph, A. Löwy, E. P. Phillips (Glasgow) and M. Rosenstein; the Hon. Michael Solomon, of Jamaica; Dr. A. Cohen; M. Isidore Loeb, of Paris; Messrs. Hyman A. Abrahams, A. Arnholz, H. Bentwitch, H. Hymans, G. S. Marks, L. Pass, Oswald J. Simon.

The Rev. B. BERLINER, Honorary Superintendent of the Classes, opened the proceedings by reading his report and that of the examiner, the Rev. Morris Joseph. The report stated that during the session 1885-1886, the number of pupils was 65 as against 47 in the previous year. They were divided into three classes in Hebrew and three in religion. The average attendance was 78 per cent.; the number of children presented for examination was, in religion, 48, and in Hebrew, 40. The Rev. Morris Joseph reported that the results in Hebrew were especially good, and reflected much credit on all the teachers. The standards taken in Hebrew ranged from the 1st to the 5th standard of the Chief Rabbi's Code. Prizes were presented by Messrs. H. Bentwitch, A. Mosely, Arthur Davis, L. Felsenstein, G. S. Marks, Alexander Saunders, M. E. Woolf, and Mrs. E. Woolf.

Mrs. Hermann Adler then distributed the prizes, and on the termination of this ceremony,

The Rev. Dr. H. ADLER delivered an address. He said that his audience were all familiar with the passage in the Bible about the voice being the voice of Jacob, and the hands the hands of Esau. In the present instance the situation had been reversed. The hands were the hands of Jacob's wife, Rachel, for such was the name of Mrs. Adler, and the voice was that of Esau, which was hard, rough, and rugged compared with the dulcet tones of a lady. He assured the meeting that it was a pleasure for him to be present that day, and it was equally a source of gratification for him to know that Mr. Berliner had firmly grasped the noblest duty which devolved on a minister. He was not content with teaching the word of God from the pulpit, but brought it nearer to the hearts and brains of the young children of the congregation, so that in time they might become devout worshippers in the synagogue and devoted Jews and Jewesses. His first and agreeable task was to express his appreciation of the indefatigable manner in which Mr. Berliner taught his classes, and of the earnestness and characteristic ardour with which he had thrown himself into the work. It was satisfactory to find that he had not borne the burden single handed, but had been helped by willing teachers, and to these gentlemen, Mr. Asher I. Myers and Mr. S. P. Van Raalte, the friends of the Class owed a deep debt of gratitude. One of the most important duties in connection with the Classes was discharged by his friend, the Rev. Morris Joseph, for it was of the utmost value to know that the children benefited by the instruction they received. This could not be done by teachers, for however impartial they might be, they might yet ask questions in which they knew children to be well grounded. The Examiner, on the other hand, closely adhered to the standard which had been prescribed. He would now turn to the children for whose benefit and in whose behoof the Classes had been established. It was a source of joy to him to congratulate those who had succeeded in carrying off well-deserved prizes; but in this connection he might venture to make a slight suggestion. It was right that in general schools a spirit of emulation should be awakened by the offer of prizes. He doubted whether it was in keeping with the purport of such classes as the St. John's Wood Class to give prizes for proficiency in religion. In secular learning it was possible that one child excelled another by knowledge or by diligence, so that it was right that such child should receive a prize as a badge of excellence. But to his mind it was doubtful whether the same reward was applicable in a religious school. In religious schools the test was not so much of knowledge acquired, as of the pupil being filled with earnestness and fervour in the cause of religion. A child who did not gain a prize might be more ardent and more pious, and might in after life become a more thorough Jew or Jewess than the child who had received a reward. But here man could only go to external appearances, while God looked to the heart. He besought the children to take that great truth to heart. They had been earnestly taught by Mr. Berliner and his coadjutors, but the obligation rested on them to show that they had profited by the instruction imparted to them. It was for them to prove the religious feeling which would pervade their lives. They had been taught to translate the Pentateuch and the Prayer Book; it now behoved them to translate those texts and those narratives into their lives. They had been taught to know their religion, to know their God; it was now for them to show the religious spirit that was within them and to serve their God. They had been taught some of the sublime lessons of the Bible; it was for them to evidence those lessons in their lives. God had placed man in the great school of life. The Father in heaven had sent to man his word, in which he had revealed his great will. It was man's duty to listen to that will, so that he might be kept from sin; and children were taught in these classes to understand the Bible and the Prayer Book so that they might understand the mission which God had given to each of his creatures, so that they might know how to pray and be kept from evil. Let them not neglect prayer, let them not forget to read the Bible. By the blessedness of leading a pious and virtuous life; by the eternal and infinite bliss which God has promised them, he implored his young friends to remember through life those sacred lessons which kind, affectionate, and zealous teachers had imparted to them. (Loud cheers).

Mr. HERBERT BENTWITCH proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler and to Mrs. Adler. He said that there were some men who whatever vocation they might adopt came to the very front. Such a man was Dr. Hermann Adler. The Committee were very much honoured by his presence that day to show his interest in what was a comparatively small and local movement. It was Dr. Adler who first recognised the fact that the future of Judaism in the London Community belonged to the children. Since Dr. Adler first established a religion class in connection with the Bayswater Synagogue, similar classes had sprung up in different quarters and he was glad to hear that there was a likelihood of a class being opened at the Borough Synagogue.

Mr. OSWALD J. SIMON, in seconding the vote of thanks, expressed the hope that in a short time every congregation in London and the provinces would have a religion class attached to it. Whilst much had been done in the past to provide secular education for Jewish children, in religious knowledge they had been far behind until within recent years. The wealthier classes were more to blame in this respect than their poorer brethren, and it was this neglect of religious teaching which had given rise among the former to backslidings from the ancestral religion.

The Rev. Dr. H. ADLER, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, referred to a remark of Mr. Bentwitch that he would have shone if he had embraced another calling. He was quite satisfied with the calling he had chosen, and if his ministrations were successful, he would feel that his life had not been lost, that his career had not been wasted. He concluded by suggesting that the most fitting person to preside at ceremonies such as the one of that afternoon was the teacher of the classes.

The Hon. MICHAEL SOLOMON proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. B. Berliner and to the gentlemen who assisted him in his work, the excellence of which had been attested by the report of the Examiner.

The Rev. H. GOLLANCZ seconded the motion. Mr. Gollancz said that whilst credit was due to a minister and to professional teachers, still greater credit should be given to gentlemen who were following callings quite different to that of a teacher of religion. Special thanks were therefore due to Mr. Asher I. Myers, who, whilst fully employed by other public and communal duties, sacrificed his Sunday mornings to take a class and instruct a section of the children in Hebrew and religion.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. S. BERLINER, who had a hearty reception, said that with the good will of parents the classes could not fail in the end to succeed; it therefore afforded him great pleasure to see so many of the parents present that day, for by their attendance he took it for granted that the classes would be successful. It might also be learnt from the success of the classes that the synagogue should be the centre of religious activity, and that the synagogue and school should work hand in hand. He hoped as the result of the existence of the classes that there would in time grow up good, zealous and honourable Israelites who would fill the synagogue. Thus the dearest wishes of the friends of the congregation would be fully realised.

The Rev. A. LÖWY, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Examiner, said there were some examiners who put questions intended to puzzle children; but such an examiner Mr. Joseph was not. Alluding to Dr. Adler's address, Mr. Löwy observed that whenever he appeared at public gatherings, his audience could be certain that they would always hear something fresh from his lips.

The Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, in returning thanks, called attention to the eagerness which the children had shown to be examined and to the interest they took in their work. The sympathy which existed between the teachers and pupils augured well for the future success of the movement.

The Rev. ISIDORE HARRIS, M.A., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. H. Bentwitch,) and the Committee of the Classes, and dwelt on the necessity for such classes.

The motion was seconded by Mr. LEWIS PASS, and acknowledged by Mr. BENTWITCH.

The proceedings then terminated.

The following is the list of the prizeholders: Leon Hymans, Elsie Davis, Nina Davis, Gertrude Solomon, Blanche Berliner, Jessie Snowman, Joseph Lyons, John Finglestone, George Jacobs, Bertie Hymans, Henry Woolf, Ada Posener, Hermann Pass, Millie Marks, Ethel Solomon, Alfred Woolf, Arthur Lyons, Archie Barnett Henry Jacobs, Bertie Marcus, Dora Woolf, Sara Davis, Arthur Morris, Henry Marks Frank Jacobs, Algernon Barnett.

JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA presided on Friday last at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jewish High School for Girls, Chenies Street, Bedford Square. The Chairman was supported by the Revs. A. Löwy and Dr. Oliver; Dr. Cholmondeley; Mr. and Mrs. H. Guedalla, Mrs. Ludwig Hardy, Miss Isabel Goldsmid, Miss Flora Goldsmid, Messrs. Walter Josephs, Arthur L. Josephs, Solomon Levy of Gibraltar, E. M. Micholls.

Mr. MOCATTA distributed the prizes and then addressed the meeting. He congratulated those who had been successful, and he was pleased to see that, although some were disqualified from receiving prizes, having gained them previously, they had not relaxed their efforts, for they had again come out first. The best proof of the excellence of the work done by the School was to be found in the great successes which so many young ladies had achieved in several of the higher branches of study. Unfortunately the number of pupils was not as large as might be desired, but quality made up for want of quantity. He nevertheless hoped the public would give the school more extended support. Although the school was a Jewish one it was not exclusively denominational, for it had five Christian pupils on the books. He was glad at this circumstance. It denoted unity between the followers of different creeds, and there could be nothing more gratifying than to see Christians and Jews receiving instruction on the same benches. Hebrew was well taught at the school, and this fact could be corroborated by the Rev. A. Löwy from his own personal experience. Needlework was also advantageously taught, for it was useful in every station of life. The instruction generally was given in an agreeable manner, and the best thanks of all interested in the school were due to Mrs. Gill, the Head Mistress, and Miss Alice Levy, the Head Teacher, who were responsible for the efficiency of the school, and who were aided by several talented young ladies. He had already remarked that the school was not so largely attended as the Committee would desire. They had therefore determined to popularise the school by founding four open scholarships tenable for three years for girls under the age of twelve. Further, any pupil who had been in the school five years, and had passed either the Oxford or Cambridge Junior Examination, would be entitled to a scholarship tenable for two years in the Senior School, which would cover the school fees for that period. The institution was deeply indebted to many kind friends for their great interest in its welfare. He need hardly tell the meeting what his sister-in-law, Miss Isabel Goldsmid, had done, and was still doing for the school. The Rev. A. Löwy, who devoted special attention to the establishment, was also a tower of strength as regarded instruction in Hebrew and religion. From the observations which he had made, it was apparent that the school was doing good work. He believed himself to be justified in stating that it could well cope with any similar institution as regards results. He trusted that in a few years the benches would be filled with pupils, an end to which the Committee had directed all their hopes and energies. (Cheers).

Mr. ARTHUR L. JOSEPHS, Honorary Secretary, read the reports of Mr. King, the Examiner in Secular Subjects, and of the Rev. A. Löwy, who had examined the pupils in Hebrew and religion. Mr. King, after specifying the various subjects in which the pupils had distinguished themselves, reported: "I am fully justified in saying that the pupils have done remarkably well, and that their success is alike creditable to themselves and to their teachers." The Rev. A. Löwy wrote: "The examination on the whole has given the same satisfactory results as in previous years. There is every prospect that the pupils will every year more improve in this branch of lessons. The same remark holds good with respect to religious instruction. The average of good marks gained by the pupils was strikingly high."

Votes of thanks were passed to the President of the School, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., to the Committee, and to the Chairman, the several speakers being Dr. Cholmondeley, Mr. Solomon Levy, Mr. Walter Josephs, and Mr. H. Guedalla.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

The following are the names of the prizeholders: S. Gordon, E. Jacob, E. Boss, B. Schorstein, A. Isaac, H. Landsberg, J. Simmons, F. Davis, A. Phillips, A. Thomassin, F. Simons, F. Jacob, F. Schuldenfrei, J. Kosminski R. Boss, L. Rosenthal, K. Kosmirski, A. Abrahams, D. Boyett, I. Weigel, B. Salomon.

In addition to the foregoing list, the Misses Schorstein, A. Isaac and Gordon distinguished themselves by successfully passing the College of Preceptors Examination in English, Foreign Languages, and Mathematics, Miss Gordon gaining "Honours" in German. Miss Jane Simmons passed the same examination in English subjects and French. Miss Ida Weigel passed the Second Grade Drawing at the Science and Art Examination.

KEATING'S POWDER.—Kills bugs, moths, fleas, and all insects (perfectly unrivalled). Harmless to everything but insects. Tins, 6d. and 1s.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Are easily, surely, and with perfect safety got rid of by using KEATING'S WORM TABLETS. Tins, 1s. 1½d. each.—[ADVT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ever Useful.—The afflicted by illness should look their diseases fully in the face, and at once seek a remedy for them. A short search will convince the most sceptical that these noble medicaments have afforded ease, comfort, and oftentimes complete recovery, to the most tortured sufferers. This Ointment will cure all descriptions of sores, wounds, bad legs, sprains, eruptions, erysipelas, rheumatism, gout, and skin affections. The pills never fail in correcting and strengthening the stomach, and in restoring a deranged liver to a wholesome condition, in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their secretions, and in re-establishing the natural heal by activity of the bowels. Holloway's are the remedies for complaints of all classes of society.—[ADVT.]

NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE RELIGION CLASS.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the North London Synagogue Religion Class, at Northampton Hall, Highbury. Among those present were the Revs. B. H. Ascher, H. Gollancz, J. A. Gouldstein, J. Kohn Zedek, S. Munz; Messrs. Israel Abrahams, M.A., I. Birnbaum, W. Flatau, A. Friedlander, Henry Hart, Albert R. Isaacs, L. A. Isaacs, J. M. Lissack, Junr., Oswald J. Simon.

The Rev. J. A. Gouldstein, the minister of the synagogue and Honorary Superintendent of the class, read his report. The report, after referring to the difficulties which beset the movement at its inception, stated that the class commenced in 1885 with 30 children. The number now on the books was 110, and included children from all parts of the North of London. The work had gone on steadily and in a fairly satisfactory manner, yet it could only advance and improve by the aid and interest of the residents in the neighbourhood. The children had been examined by Mr. Israel Abrahams, who in his report observed: "The general results were excellent. The intelligence of the children is remarkable, while the excellence of the work may be gathered from the fact that some thirteen or fourteen pupils of the Senior Class answered all the questions put to them, though some of them were far from easy. The essays and exercises were fairly done, especially by the girls." A few gentlemen had formed themselves into a working committee to secure the necessary funds and to strengthen Mr. Gouldstein's hands by their advice and counsel. Dr. Adler then distributed the prizes.

The Rev. Chairman afterwards said that the pleasing task devolved upon him of addressing a few words to the visitors, but especially to his dear young friends. Before doing so, however, he would first of all advert to the great gratification which the establishment of religion classes in the district, both in connection with the North London Synagogue and with the Dalston Synagogue, had afforded him. But that day he referred particularly to the class which was taught by his good friend, the Rev. Mr. Gouldstein. He was bound to say that the want of such religious classes had been long and sorely felt. He was aware that the North of London was the only district of this great metropolis in which specifically Jewish schools had not been founded, principally for the reason that all the Jewish inhabitants were happily well to do. It was therefore not necessary to establish a class on the same lines as those which the Bayswater Schools, the Westminster Jews' Free School and the Borough Schools represented. He need hardly refer to the endeavours which had been made to establish a Jewish school in the locality—a movement which in spite of the earnestness of its promoters was not destined to be a success. In default of such a school, religion classes like the one in which they were interested were an absolute necessary. It was satisfactory to him to know that it was now twenty-one years ago, since he had established a class in connection with the Bayswater Synagogue. He was certain that that institution had done a great amount of good; and although owing to the increase of his official duties he had been obliged to discontinue the class, the Revs. S. Singer had hospitably opened his own class to the young congregants of the Bayswater Synagogue and indeed to all children who presented themselves for instruction. It was gratifying to hear from Mr. Gouldstein's report that 110 children attended the North London Religion classes; but he would be still more gratified if all the children of the members of the synagogue would attend. He earnestly hoped that now that they had heard the good results of the institution, and that Mr. Israel Abrahams had examined the pupils and found them efficient, larger numbers would come forward, so that Mr. Gouldstein would find himself unable single handed to impart the necessary instruction. It was time to say a few words to those in whom the interests of the day's proceedings were centred, and not alone to those who had received prizes but to all who took part in the instruction. It was certainly very pleasant to receive prizes at the hands of a Chairman, but he believed all his young friends were impressed by the fact that the aim and object of their attendance at the class was not to gain beautiful books and handsome volumes, but that they came for a far holier and noble purpose. He reminded them that three influences were at work in man's nature, the body, the intellect and the soul. All his young friends were embarked in a frail boat which was now tied to a safe place in harbour by the affectionate hands of their parents. God had commanded them to love and honour their parents; He had given man his law and had told Him to do what was right and to act in accordance with his will. His young friends also knew how the body was tempted to embark on the illimitable sea of passion. For a time the intellect might prevail and might listen to the soul, which was pure; but if they did not listen to the will of God, if they allowed themselves to go forth into the vast ocean of uncontrolled will, then a tempest would arise, and unless they hearkened to the voice of conscience, that warning voice within them, danger would come upon them and at last ruin and destruction would overwhelm them. The children received their instruction from a loving teacher so that they were thoroughly warned of the dangers which would beset them in after life. He therefore earnestly entreated them to give their hearts to the lessons of virtue and piety which were instilled into them from the mouth of their teacher, for it was not a vain and empty thing to them. It was their life, and it was on their obedience to those lessons, and to the faith the teachings of which were unfolded to them, that their life depended, their life on earth, their happiness hereafter. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Henry Hart proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. H. Adler for presiding, and for his powerful and able address to which he said every one present had listened with all-absorbed interest. The service which Dr. Adler had rendered them that day was only one of the many kind acts which the North London Synagogue owed to him. When the establishment of a Jewish school for the North of London was proposed, Dr. Adler was foremost among the men of influence who gave the movement their support. But although the scheme had failed, this failure did not imply that the movement had been altogether abandoned, and the time might yet come when it would be realised. The number of Jews in North London was constantly increasing. At one time there was only one weak congregation; now there were in the district two strong congregations, which need not be separated as regarded the promotion of Jewish education. He would like to see each congregation meet the other midway, and by a combination of their resources bring about that which was even now a necessity, but which in course of time might become a pressing necessity.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. In his reply, Dr. Adler expressed his earnest hope that the time would come when religion classes would be attached to every synagogue.

Mr. Oswald J. Simon, in moving a vote of thanks to the Examiner, Mr. Israel Abrahams, said that he was glad to see that the synagogue which he belonged, viz. Berkeley Street Synagogue, and which in this respect was behind other congregations had taken steps to establish a religion class. He saw in those steps the influence of the so-called Orthodox synagogues.

Mr. Israel Abrahams, in acknowledging the vote, called attention to the fact that while Jewish children knew so much about antediluvian history, they knew little about Jewish modern history. Too much attention was paid to origins and too little to effects. For children to know nothing of the Jewish history of recent centuries was certainly a great fault. He suggested that a fair amount of time should be devoted to this branch of knowledge; and he offered his services to assist their minister in the event of an extension of the class.

Mr. Albert R. Isaacs moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. A. Gouldstein, which was carried.

The Rev. J. A. Gouldstein, on rising to return thanks, was received with loud applause. The reverend gentleman said that he disclaimed any thanks, as the pleasure he derived from the work fully compensated him for any pecuniary engagement he might have had to give up, or for any time and anxiety the class might cost him. No thanks were due to him, for he took it to be the object of a minister of religion not to confine his activity to the interior of the synagogue, nor to limit himself to the prescribed duties of his office, nor to those only defined by the resolutions of committees, but to look to those wider, unwritten, nameless, undefinable duties that operated all day and everywhere: he must be restless in the cause of Morality and Religion; he must be active in the cause of Charity and Education. He acknowledged the sympathy and help he received from Messrs. B. Birnbaum, W. Flatau, and J. Levin; also from Messrs. Joseph Stern and Samuel Gluckstein, who when congregational duties required his presence elsewhere, took charge of the classes and so prevented their temporary closing. Mr. Israel Abrahams had also lately put aside his own work in order to give instruction during his (Mr. Gouldstein's) absence. He asked the members of the congregation to help him in perfecting the work, so that it might flourish for many years to come.

The following are the names of the prizeholders: Henrietta Sacks, Hester Benedictus, Reuben Daltroff, Oscar Kahn, Mark Bronkhorst, Sara Lazarus, Albert Lion, Isaac Benedictus, Fanny Goldhill, Jenny Levin, Florrie Susman, Sarah Benedictus, Henry Alexander, Priscilla Abrahams, Rose Mossel, Henry Solomon, Rebecca Druiff, E. Solomon, Stanley Jacobson, Mary, Solomon and Sydney Bachman, Flora Daltroff, Annie Foote, Benjamin Lion, Julia Bronkhorst, Lizzie Lazarus, L. Newrich, Pearl Alexander, Ernest Druiff, Walter Goldhill, Daniel Lyons. Mrs. B. Birnbaum, Mrs. W. Flatau, Mrs. Henry Hart, Dr. M. Friedländer, Mr. Ellis A. Franklin, Messrs. A. J. Isaacs and Son and Mr. Albert R. Isaacs contributed towards the cost of the prizes.

OUR JERUSALEM LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JERUSALEM, 8TH JULY, 1886.

The news has reached the Holy City through your valuable paper and other sources that it has been decided to place the Touro ground at the disposal of the Rothschild Trade School. This institution is of the greatest value to the Jewish community. Although it was only established some four years ago, it has outgrown its present premises, and consequently the decision of the Committee to transfer the school to a more suitable site is looked upon favourably by well-wishers to the advancement of the Jews. I understand that the authorities of the school have not yet received official intimation of the change that is to take place, but no doubt they will soon receive formal intimation. The mill which is situated on the Touro ground has not been worked for about ten years, but no doubt when, together with the ground, it comes under the management of the directors of the school, it will be put into good working order. I hear also that suitable tools will soon be sent out for use in the school.

Mr. Noel T. Moore, H.B.M. Consul, visited the school on the 29th ult., and examined the boys in the classes, and also inspected the workshops. I have been permitted to copy his remarks from the visitors' book, which are as follows: "Soon after the establishment of this institution I formed a very favourable opinion of it, and of the practical advantages likely to result from its happy combination of educational with industrial instruction, a feature well adapted to the peculiar local circumstances. A visit which I had the pleasure of paying yesterday to the school, and some examination of the pupils and an inspection of the workshops more than confirmed that opinion, as I found the pupils much more advanced than I anticipated both in the elementary and higher branches of knowledge. I was also much pleased with the order, neatness and cheerfulness which prevailed, and consider that great credit is due to the able and zealous Director, M. Nissim Behar, and his staff of superintendents and teachers. I would recommend that enlarged and more suitable premises be provided for the institution, and more adequate means placed at the disposal of the Director for the more effectual teaching of the English language."

M. Scheid of Paris, Inspector of the Colonies in Palestine, lately visited Safed, Tiberias, Nablous and Hebron. At each of these places the Jewish community wished to have a school established, knowing the great good that the Jerusalem School is doing.

M. Veneziani has placed 200 napoleons in the hands of M. Nissim Behar to build houses for poor people near the tomb of Simon the Just.

The Hospital of the Order of St. John is doing much good in the city and neighbourhood, over thirteen thousand consultations having taken place during the past year. Ophthalmia is very prevalent here, and only those who live in Palestine can appreciate the value of the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital. June 24th being St. John's Day, a picnic was given by Dr. John Ogilvie in the grounds of the Hospital: between seventy and eighty persons received invitations. About sixty guests assembled in the spacious tent provided by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, where an excellent repast was served. During dinner several speeches were made, toasts were drunk, and a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie. The day passed very pleasantly, and although the weather was very hot, games and dancing were kept up until late in the evening.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A large body of working-men have unmistakably shown that they are jealous of their reputation as men of honour. The anti-Jewish faction in Austria charged the working classes that they had been bought over by the Jews, and had therefore refused to join the holy crusade against them. This calumny, it was determined, should not be passed over in silence. A meeting of upwards of 900 peasants was accordingly held at Bruck, when a resolution was passed strongly disapproving of attempts to sow national or religious dissensions, and denouncing the anti-Semitic agitation as a disgrace to the country.

The Orthodox Community in Buda-Pesth has sustained a severe loss through the death of Chief Rabbi Chayim Sofer, a member of the celebrated Sofer family of Rabbis. He was born at Pressburg in 1821, and was the eldest son of the Talmudist, Rabbi Fischel. At the age of 25 he was appointed Rabbi at Syommering, and held in succession other rabbinical posts until in 1878 he was summoned to Buda-Pesth as Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Community in that city. Rabbi Sofer was a consummate Hebrew scholar, and has left several Talmudical works. In accordance with his will, the body was removed to Pressburg for burial in that town. The number of persons who accompanied the hearse to the railway station far exceeded 10,000, and the procession occupied fully an hour in passing any given point.

A pleasing interchange of courtesies took place the other day on the occasion of the installation of the new Roman Bishop of Grosswardein. The prelate who was waited upon by a deputation of the Jewish community, after thanking them for their congratulations, declared that he honoured and esteemed the Jews because they were true to their old faith. He was glad the time had gone when the Jews needed the protection of the Bishops, and that an epoch had arrived when it was the duty of Christians to live in brotherly concord with God's ancient people.

THE JEWS IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.—II.

[FROM A TURKISH CORRESPONDENT].

ECONOMICAL AND INTELLECTUAL CONDITION.

TATAR BAZARDJIK (1,100 Jews) is about an hour and a half from Philippopolis by rail. Here the intellectual situation of our coreligionists is, I am glad to say, far above the average. The congregation has acquired an excellent site for a school, which cost 30,000 francs in building, the ground and building materials having been generously presented by the Municipality and by some private individuals. The Congregation is administered by the School Committee; it possesses one synagogue, the special revenue of which consists in the tax on kosher meat and in the offerings made during the Reading of the Law on Sabbaths and festivals. The Rabbi and the Shochet divide between them the office of Chasan, and the funds of the synagogue hardly suffice to pay them their salaries. The members of the community annually contribute 7,000 francs towards the expenses of education and of apprenticing, and they also set apart a certain amount for the benefit of "Shelushim" passing through Tatar Bazardjik. There are in this town two Jewish schools, one for boys the other for girls, which are attended by 220 pupils, and give excellent results. The pupils on leaving school easily find employment, the more so since the intellectual condition of our coreligionists here far surpasses that of Bulgarians and Turks. The schools and the apprenticing work annually absorb about 10,800 francs; this sum is by no means large when compared with the admirable results obtained. The industries which are taught to the apprentices include those of the locksmith, shoemaker, joiner, and weaver. All the Jews are engaged in trade, and some earn a comfortable living; there are no poor. The community has founded several societies, the majority having for their object the encouragement of instruction. The Jews are large exporters of corn; and, on the other hand, they import European manufactures and other merchandise which are ordinarily procurable at Constantinople. In general, our coreligionists at Tatar Bazardjik are noted for the mildness of their character, and they are very highly esteemed by their Bulgarian and Turkish fellow-townsmen. The reason for their progress is to be found in the union which exists among the members of this most flourishing community. The fusion of the administration of the synagogue with that of the schools has contributed a great deal towards this union, and shows that the school is considered as indispensable as the synagogue. The Jew at Tatar Bazardjik is more intelligent and of a better type than his brother Jew at Philippopolis. The women now adopt European attire, and form habits which are more in harmony with the necessities of the time. A Lady's Society has lately been formed with the object of teaching needlework to the pupils of the girls' school. This is an excellent undertaking for a small provincial town.

YAMBOLI (800 Jews) occupies the third place among the Jewish communities in Eastern Roumelia. Our coreligionists suffered heavily by the Russo-Turkish War which greatly reduced their number. They were repatriated in 1880, and by their industry they have entirely retrieved their former losses. A boys' school has been built, and the community expended thereon nearly 10,000 francs. A girls' school has just been opened, and an apprenticing department is also about to be established. The greater portion of the population consists of Turks, whose intellectual status does not equal that of the Jews. The Jew here is as honest and intelligent as elsewhere, and he willingly contributes his quota to every good work.

The Congregations at SLIVNO (250 Jews), ESKI-ZAGHRA (350 Jews), YENI-ZAGHRA (150 Jews) and Kezanlik (150 Jews), do not call for any special observation. The three first-named congregations have on their own initiative established small schools, which are not yet subventioned by the Alliance. The teaching of Bulgarian occupies the first place in the programme of studies, and produces, therefore, an excellent impression on the Bulgarians. Before 1877 the Jewish community at Eski-Zaghra was of considerable importance. The war ruined everything; its members dispersed, and many of them did not return. These at present reside either at Philippopolis or at Constantinople. The town has now lost all its former importance; but all the fertile towns in this district will become animated as soon as they are connected by a network of railways.

KEZANLIK is situated at the bottom of a valley, five hours from Eski-Zaghra. The town is surrounded by forests and important gardens of roses. Kezanlik has seen its period of prosperity: at one time it was the richest town in Eastern Roumelia. Our coreligionists there prospered before the last war; they possessed a number of rose plantations and their principal commerce was the exportation of the essence of roses. This trade made the wealth of the town, and its inhabitants only worked for six months in the year. Now its importance has diminished, and the entire value of the transactions in the exportation of the otto of roses scarcely reaches two million francs a year. There is at Kezanlik a small Jewish school with thirty pupils, and a private house serves as a Synagogue. The relations between Jews and Bulgarians are good, but not intimate, both races being of an irascible and somewhat rough temper.

The congregation at TCHIRPAN (220 Jews) dates from 1879; its members came from Eski-Zaghra or Kezanlik. Hawking is the principal means by which the Jews gain a living. They have no regular school and the Talmud Torah School has only lately been built. At Haskeui there are 370 Jews, for whom much has to be done in order to raise them from their present condition. Carnabat (150 Jews) has the appearance of a town in ruins, the houses destroyed by the war in 1877 having for the most part remained unrestored. When this town had the good fortune to possess a trade it was chiefly in the hands of the Jews. The war compelled them to quit their homes, and the Jewish community of Varna, in Bulgaria, now includes a large number of Carnabat Jews. A small house serves as a synagogue, but there is no school. Half-way from Carnabat to Bourgas (250 Jews) there is a small place named Artos, with about 15 Jewish families, who possess a small synagogue. Bourgas, which is on the Black Sea, assumes from day to day great commercial importance. It will in a short time be the principal port for the exportation of Roumelian and Bulgarian produce. A railway line will soon connect it with Yamboli, via Carnabat. The Jews are in a prosperous situation. The majority are wholesale merchants and import Colonial produce, which they sell to the retail traders in neighbouring towns. Nothing, however, has been done for the intellectual and moral development of the community.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Jew of East Roumelia to-day is what the Berlin Treaty has made him, a "subject." As such he is subjected to the same duties, and enjoys the same rights and privileges as the Turks, Bulgarians and Greeks. There are no exceptional laws whatever, and under the Organic Regulation for Eastern Roumelia all the inhabitants are declared equal before the law. Here, as in Bulgaria, this principle of equality is judiciously practised by the authorities. The Jew is an elector and eligible for election; all public offices are open to him; in a word he is *de facto* as well as *de jure* considered a member of the family.

On his side the Jew fulfils with the utmost good will his patriotic duties. Even in the smallest towns the vernacular holds the first place in the subjects of instruction at Jewish schools. Education in every form is encouraged by the authorities, who warmly second the efforts of local congregations.

Under the arrangement lately concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Cabinet at Sofia, the Roumelian Jews will pass under the Bulgarian Constitution. This Constitution, formulated in 1879, is of a most liberal character, and grants equality before the law to the followers of every creed. Of the wise and just manner in which Prince Alexander and his advisers have carried out the Constitution both in letter and in spirit, I need say nothing here. Their acts are now matters of history. The Roumelian Jews will now doubtless be placed under the central and regular administration of the Jewish community at Sofia. This change will be of the utmost benefit to the Jews in this province, for they are in need of the guidance of a central and influential authority. Under the Bulgarian Constitution the assimilation of the Jews with their Christian compatriots will become more pronounced. The public schools are open to them, and the common life under the national flag will render complete the emancipation of the Jews throughout the Principality.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

Das Buch Hiob nebst Einem Neuen Commentar. Von BENJAMIN SZOLD, Rabbiner der Oheb-Shalom Gemeinde, Baltimore, 1886 (pp. xxii., 198).

A surprise is in store for the reader who opens this latest offspring of the activity of our American coreligionists. There is not a single word of German in the whole volume (except on the title-page). Throughout, the commentary is written in good, intelligible Hebrew; the chief fault of which (as may indeed be anticipated from the large number of pages which the book contains) is an over-elaborate analysis of passages which present no great difficulty. The author is dissatisfied with the common view with regard to the object of the Book of Job. It is usually taken as an attempt to solve the problem: Why do the righteous suffer? Rabbi Szold prefers to think that the Book of Job seeks to answer two less important questions (1) Can a man be expected to remain righteous under mortal distress? (2) If that question be answered in the affirmative, What are the considerations and principles that place his righteousness above the reach of suffering, unassailable and triumphant? But surely the answer to this latter question can scarcely be fully given without at the same time entering into the wider and deeper problem presented by the frequent misery of the righteous.

Rabbi Szold divides the book into nine parts (1) Introductory narrative. A somewhat unnecessary statement of contents prefaces this as well as several other sections, but the division into five paragraphs is neat and useful. (2) The Lament of Job. Parts 3, 4 and 5 are the dialogues or discussions between Job and his friends. Part 6 is the Monologue of Job. The commentator very rightly does not attempt to complete the third dialogue by assigning, with Dr. Kennicott and others, a portion of Job's speech to Zophar. Indeed the point seems to be that the argument of the three friends breaks down, the triumph of Job being clearly represented by the silence of Zophar. Part (7) is the Answer of Elihu, (8) the Answer of God, and (9) the Conclusion. The 42nd chapter is very ingeniously interpreted as a dialogue between Job and God, verse 6 receiving its most natural explanation as coming from the Deity. This is one of the many original ideas which frequently distinguish Rabbi Szold's pages. It is indeed difficult to make a satisfactory quotation from so much that is noteworthy, but the author's remarks about Satan may be instanced as a good specimen of his analytical powers. The Satan of Job differs, according to Rabbi Szold, from the Christian Satan in several important particulars. He does not here incite men to evil against the will of God, he is not a rebel hating good and loving evil. Here Satan does God's will; he does not seek to turn men from right but is merely sceptical as to the existence of virtue and honesty on earth. He succeeds not in corrupting man, but in bringing his virtue to light. In fact as Rabbi Szold remarks, it was always the Jewish idea that evil existed in the world only for the purpose of bringing forth the higher good.

Two brightly coloured plates illustrate the conceptions which Bildad and Job respectively express as to the form of the Universe. Job takes his illustrations, not as Bildad, merely from the Heavens but also from the earth and the Underworld beneath. The earth hangs suspended over the dark abyss into which, however, it does not sink; the Heavens are an illuminating dome which conveys the sun to the ends of the earth, and which is so situated as to place everything on the one side in the light and on the other in the most perfect darkness.

We cannot omit a word of praise to the printers for the typographical excellence of the volume.

YEMEN.—Already twenty years have passed since this Arabian province lost its independence, and became incorporated in the Turkish Empire, and yet the population of the chief town, Sanaa, believe that they can still persecute the Jews as they were wont to do in the time of the dethroned tyrant Abdurrahman. Some time ago a dispute about a horse led to a serious conflict between Arabs and Jews, the former of whom, instigated by a dervish, raised a pyre on which they intended to burn some Jews. Happily through the timely arrival of the Kadi, who was accompanied by a troop of zaptiehs (police), the danger to the Jews was averted. He dispersed the mob, and gave them to understand that the Sultan guaranteed the security of all his subjects, and that any molestation of the Jews would be severely punished. Owing to the fear in which the Jews live, scarcely a steamer leaves the port of Hodeida without conveying a number of Jewish families, most of whom proceed to Jerusalem.

ON Thursday last, at the invitation of Mr. A. de Mattos Mocatta, M.A., one of the managers, the entire teaching staff of the Old Castle Street Board School visited Ridgemead, Mr. Mocatta's country seat, near Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta accompanied their guests, among other places of interest, to Windsor Castle, the Royal Holloway College and Virginia Water. The party spent a most enjoyable day.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Tamuz 20	July 23	Sabbath commences 7.	מטות	Jeremiah i. 1 to ii. 3.
Saturday	21	24	Sabbath terminates 8·52	Num. xxx. 2 to end xxxii.	
Sunday	22	25			
Monday	23	26			
Tuesday	24	27			
Wednesday	25	28			
Thursday	26	29			

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.
SUNDAY, JULY 25.
Jewish Working Men's Club, Concert, 8.
TUESDAY, JULY 27.
Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of the House Committee, at the Institution, West Norwood, 2·30.

The Jewish Chronicle.
LONDON: FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886—5646.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE General Election is now ended, and as Jews we have no reason to be dissatisfied with its results. Of the nine Jewish candidates who solicited the suffrages of the electors, seven have been returned, and in each case with decisive majorities. Mr. FREDERICK L. LUCAS, is a new aspirant for Parliamentary honours, and has no cause to be ashamed of his defeat in the Forest of Dean. He made a gallant fight against over-

whelming disadvantages. Against his youth and comparative inexperience was arrayed the enormous personal influence of his opponent, a gentleman exceedingly popular with the mining folk who form the great bulk of the constituency. In spite, however, of these unfavourable circumstances, Mr. LUCAS was able to poll 2,415 votes out of a total of 6,237—an achievement which he may contemplate with justifiable complacency. We trust and believe that the time is not distant when the prize for which he has fought so well will be his at last, and when the list of Jewish members of the Legislature will be increased by the addition of one so eminently calculated to do honour to his religion and his race.

The successful Jewish candidates are all old and tried members. With the exception of Baron HENRY DE WORMS, who has been returned unopposed for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, they have wooed their former constituencies and, despite the blandishments of rival suitors, triumphantly won them. Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN has again proved that he has secured the affections of North Paddington. South St. Pancras has shown itself true once more to Sir JULIAN GOLDSMID, notwithstanding the attempts made to seduce it from its loyalty by his foes and perhaps by others as well. West Southwark has again borne witness to the personal popularity of Mr. ARTHUR COHEN, Q.C.; Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU is once more the elect of Whitechapel; Baron FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD has received a fresh mandate from Aylesbury, and Dewsbury has done honour to itself by declaring anew its undiminished confidence in Mr. Serjeant SIMON. We cannot refrain from once more laying stress on the significance of these successes. The General Election has reversed the decision of its immediate predecessor. The latter showed that the general opinion of the country was in favour of Mr. GLADSTONE; the former has demonstrated that the national verdict is now adverse to him. The break-up of the Liberal Party has contributed further to the undoing of many a candidate. The Jewish members have notably escaped these dangers. The Jewish Gladstonians and the Jewish Unionists have alike been safe in the general upheaval. The Conservative members, too, have retained their places in Parliament. We cannot be wrong in attributing these gratifying circumstances to the high estimation in which the Jewish candidates are personally held by the electors. Their reputation has been sufficient to neutralize the perils with which the political situation threatened their candidature, and which have sufficed to unhorse many another doughty combatant in the battle which has just come to an end.

It would be almost superfluous at this time of day to contend that in the late Election, as in other previous Parliamentary contests, the Jewish electors have voted as Englishmen and not as Jews, were it not for an attempt that has recently been made to show that the contrary is the fact. Colonel LE POER TRENCH has sought to console himself for his defeat in Whitechapel by the assertion that the mass of the Jewish voters in that district were ignorant of the political issues involved in the contest, and that they supported Mr. MONTAGU simply because he was their coreligionist. Colonel TRENCH does not support his statement with proofs, and for our part we believe that he is mistaken. The East End Jew knows well enough what is going on in the political world, and he does not give his vote blindly. His interest in politics, moreover, is too keen to admit of his giving it on merely religious grounds. We do not say that there are not exceptions; but this, we are satisfied, is the rule. The exceptions are no more to be wondered at than the instances which almost every constituency presents of a personally popular candidate securing a certain number of votes by reason of his mere popularity. But if anything is needed to show that the rule in Whitechapel is what we have stated it to be, it is to be found in the significant circumstance that Mr. MONTAGU achieved his success in face of the support which was given to his opponent by Mr. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD. If there is a name to conjure with among the Whitechapel Jews it is that of ROTHSCHILD. And yet it was powerless on this occasion, not because it had lost any of its sway over the electors *as Jews*, but because neither it nor any other name has any sway over them *as electors*. There could not be more striking evidence of the fact that the contest was decided on purely political grounds.

Whitechapel may be said to be the only Jewish constituency for which a Jew has been returned. The other Jewish candidates have won because they have secured general support, and in their case no question as to the existence of a "Jewish vote" could have arisen. The politics of the Jewish candidates, however, may be taken as a pretty accurate indication of the political views of English Jews generally. Of the eight Jews who offered themselves for election, two, Baron HENRY DE WORMS and Mr. LIONEL COHEN, are Conservatives; three, Baron FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD, Sir JULIAN GOLDSMID and Mr. FREDERICK LUCAS are Unionist-Liberals; and three, Mr. ARTHUR COHEN, Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU and Mr. Serjeant SIMON have declared themselves in favour of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule scheme. Thus in the Jewish candidates the three political parties into which Englishmen are at the present moment divided, are pretty equally represented, and the Anglo-Jewish community, judged by its representatives, may fairly be designated the microcosm of English political opinion. The faithfulness with which it reflects the political conditions of the country at large is seen still more clearly when it is remembered that the Jewish candidates who are opposed to Mr. GLADSTONE'S views on the question of the hour number five, as against three who approve of them. The proportion corresponds closely enough to the balance of the two great English parties, Unionist and Gladstonian, at the present moment. If the political creed of the Jewish candidates be taken as an indication of the politics of their coreligionists it must be concluded that English Jews think on national questions pretty much as their neighbours do. They are swayed by no religious predilections; nor does even gratitude determine their attitude to this party or to that. The national welfare is the sole consideration which influences their opinions and their votes.

WE understand that Mr. Claude G. Montefiore is engaged to be married to Miss Therese Schorstein, who has lately finished her University studies at Girton College, Cambridge. Miss Schorstein is a daughter of the late Mr. Schorstein, and sister of Mr. Gustav Schorstein, B.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford.

WIMBLEDON CAMP.—Sergeant Michael Moses, of the 16th Middlesex Volunteers (better known as the London Irish Rifles) was the winner on Friday last of a St. George's Badge and of £5 10s. in money. There were upwards of 2,400 entries for the competition, and Sergeant Moses's score of 32, made in 7 shots at 500 yards, came in about twentieth on the list. Only 60 of these badges are given each year.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—In the recent Matriculation Examination the following have passed in the Honours Division: Bertram L. Abrahams (son of Mr. L. B. Abrahams, B.A.), City of London and University College Schools, with marks qualifying for prize; Edward Albert Nathan, City of London School and private tuition; Marcus W. Cohen (son of Mr. Woolf Cohen), of Aria College, Portsea; Miss Ethel E. Montague (daughter of Mr. Montague Montague, Addison Park, Kensington). Miss Montague is a Scholarship Holder, Maida Vale, High School. First Division. Jacob Henry Landau, Aria College, Portsea; Louis Samuel Montagu, St. Paul's School; Hyam Edward Myers, King Edward's High School, Birmingham; Ephraim Norden, private study and tuition.

LIVERPOOL.—We have received a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor of Liverpool. The total amount distributed in relief was £636 against £836 in the previous year which latter amount was the largest of any during the existence of the Board. The number of cases relieved was 226 against 253 in 1884-5. The decrease was chiefly among the permanent residents to whom the wise policy is adopted of giving substantial and efficient help rather than mere doles. The average amount per head to these cases was as high as £4 12s. 6. The details given in the report confirm the belief that the management of the Board continues to be conducted with admirable efficiency. The glaziers and hawkers form a large proportion of those who were relieved. Every effort is made to assist the really deserving permanently to improve their position. The Loan Department is now conducted by a special Committee and its usefulness has been extended. The Poor Box Scheme initiated in 1883-4 by Mr. Albert H. Samuel continues successful, a striking contrast to the experience of the London Board. The thanks of the Board are expressed to Dr. Lewis, the Honorary Medical Officer and to Mr. Augustus S. Levy for a special collection for distribution of coals. The annual subscriptions show a falling off. The Apprenticeship Committee in a special report gives particulars of their useful work.—The Liverpool *Courier* of Wednesday in a leader points out the difference between the manner in which Jewish refugees arriving in Liverpool are befriended by their brethren, involving no burden whatever upon the ratepayers, and the utterly destitute and other foreigners, many of whom have to be maintained in the workhouses for long periods and otherwise cause much trouble to the local authorities.

MOROCCO.—The *Réveil du Maroc* learns from a trustworthy correspondent that the son of a high Moorish functionary who has been Ambassador to a European state, ordered the arrest in his farm near Fez, of six Jewish travellers. Under pain of death he demanded of them the names and residences of the richest Jews in Fez. The prisoners were about to give the information when then the sound of an approaching cavalcade greeted their ears. The cavalcade was that of a Sheriff, who was about to make a short stay at the farm. The Jews besought the Sheriff's protection which he readily granted to them, and they were enabled to leave the farm. The facts were communicated to the Sultan, who it was expected would order the punishment of the official.

BERLIN.—Several Conservative journals have sought to connect the Jews with the Socialistic movement in consequence of the expulsion from Berlin of the Socialist Deputy, Herr Singer. A Jewish contemporary points out, however, that with the exception of his birth, Herr Singer has nothing in common with Jews or Judaism.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Count Camondo of Paris has been on a visit to Constantinople, where he had the privilege of being received by the Sultan at the Yildiz-Kiosk and of being invited by his Imperial Majesty to attend the reception on the Bairam festival. The Count's visit to Constantinople was referred to in a communiqué published in an official paper, *La Turquie*.

BOKHARA.—From Bokhara news reaches us of the death of a learned and pious Chacham, Rabbi Shemaja, President of the Yeshiba, who had been engaged in his sacred calling for upwards of half a century. As soon as death had taken place the Chief Rabbi and all other persons who were present at the bedside, rent their garments, in accordance with ancient custom, and the beadles of the synagogue proceeded to the streets inhabited by Jews, which they traversed, proclaiming along the way "that all work must cease." The committee for supervising education likewise visited the five Bathé-Midrashim, where they announced that "all study of the Law must for the moment be discontinued."

THE MEYERBEER FAMILY.—With the interment of the widow of the great composer, Meyerbeer, in the family vault at the Jewish Cemetery, in the Schönhauser Allée, Berlin, the last niche has been filled in that vault. The highest honours were paid to Madame Meyerbeer at her funeral, which was attended, among others, by the Minister of the Interior, the Italian Ambassador, the Greek Minister, the Chief Master of Ceremonies of the Court, and many other public men. The great composer himself, who died on the 2nd May, 1864, is also buried in the vault. His widow has, it is stated, left the MS. of a work composed by her husband, and entitled "Goethe's Youth."

MR. PHILIP MAGNUS will distribute the prizes to the pupils of the Modern School, Bedford, on Speech Day, Tuesday next.

WE are requested to mention that the circulars impugning the bona fides of the prospectus of Messrs. Nathan, Newman & Co. have been withdrawn, and regret has been expressed by the senders.

JEWS AND SOCIALISM.

BY ISRAEL ABRAHAMS.

"What is Socialism?" This was one of the questions put to Proudhon by the President of the Tribunal before which he was examined after the Revolution of 1848. "Socialism," was the reply, "is the name for every effort or aspiration towards the amelioration of society." In that case every honest man, certainly every true Jew, is a Socialist. Judaism never has taught its adherents to look back towards the past for the Golden Age of Man. It lies forwards, and in the future. The Kingdom of Heaven which it is the aim of Judaism to establish on earth is the supreme reign of Justice. In the highest and best sense this is also the guiding principle of Socialism.

Socialism, however, does not always occupy this higher ground. It would be absurd to say that Jews as such have any cordial sympathies with much that passes for Socialism. On the contrary, it will generally be found that the Jewish advocates of Socialist theories are not the promoters of the violent or revolutionary attempts which, if successful, must result in anarchy, though the friends, again, of revolution would not hesitate to describe their projects as Socialist. Communism, too, differs in many respects from Socialism, but there is still a family likeness between them. The theories are not altogether distinguishable, and I shall therefore not rigidly separate them in the course of my remarks. In a word, then, Socialism cannot be defined. There are as many Socialisms as there are Socialists. If I am asked whether I am a friend to Socialism, I answer with another question, "To *whose* Socialism?"

Reserving for the moment the discussion of the general question, it will be convenient to consider some of the leading doctrines of Socialists in relation to the views of the Bible and of the Talmud. The nationalization of the land and the abolition of primogeniture are the most potent antidotes suggested in England for agricultural distress. There can be no doubt that both these proposals may be supported from the Bible, but at the same time only within fixed limits. Absolute private ownership in land was emphatically denied. "The land is mine, and ye are strangers and sojourners with me." (Levit. xxv. 23.) This statement, unlike that of Ps. xxiv., is put forward as the literal basis of the land system of the Hebrew; the Lord taking the place of the State of modern economists. On the other hand, not only was limited private ownership allowed by the law, it was even impossible for a proprietor to permanently alienate his landed possessions. In the Sabbatical year, however, even this restricted ownership was in abeyance. The so-called owner of the land had no privileged claim on its chance products during that year; he was forbidden to appropriate for his own use the spontaneous vegetation of the year of release. Any man trading in the crops of the seventh year was ranked with gamblers and incapacitated from giving evidence in certain cases. (Rosh Hashanah i. 8.) It has even been thought (as by Mr. Fenton) that a periodical redistribution of the land was a feature of the Hebrew land system, but this idea is contradicted by the language of Scripture. (See especially I. Kings xxi. 3.)

So clear indeed is it that the same hereditary possessions were supposed to pass from father to son in perpetuity, that it formed part of the splendid conception of the Prophets that in the redistribution which took place after the return from the Babylonian exile each man received the estate allotted to him at the original division of the land, and was restored to the heritage of his fathers. Nay more, in the Talmud occurs a passage which goes even farther in this direction. "Four thousand two hundred and thirty-one years after the creation of the world, if any man should offer thee a field worth £1,000 for £1, do not buy it." (Abodah Zarah, 9 b.) The reason for this caution evidently is that at the date named the Messianic restoration would occur, when each man would regain the ancient heritage of his ancestors and would not be allowed to retain any other estate.

It appears as though the Law originally contemplated no exception to the inalienability of the land. At a later period an exception seems to have been adopted from a general custom of eastern nations in accordance with which the property of traitors was confiscated by the sovereign. Hence the precaution of Ahab in trumping up a charge of treason against Naboth in addition to the accusation of blasphemy. The King became possessed of the coveted vineyard by proving that the executed Naboth had forfeited his land as a traitor. In the Talmud (Sanhedrin, fol. 48 b) some uncertainty exists on this head. While it is universally admitted that the heirs of a criminal executed by the *Beth Din* inherited his estate, an important Rabbi disputes the general opinion that a traitor, executed by regal authority, confiscated his property. Ahab, according to R. Jehudah, obtained Naboth's vineyard because the King was Naboth's cousin and heir. From another passage (II. Kings ix. 26) it is certainly clear that Naboth's direct heirs had already been put to death.

It may be doubted whether the Jubilee was an institution contemporaneous with the Sabbatical year or a sort of compromise due to the general unpopularity among landowners of the Sabbatical law. There is no uncertainty about one thing, namely, that during the first Monarchy the Sabbatical law was regularly evaded. (See 2 Chr. xxxvi. 26; Mishnah Aboth, v. 11.) I think it may even be asserted that its violation had become so customary, that the denunciations of the Prophets were heard with the same indifference as greets the modern preacher who exhorts his brethren to observe the weekly Sabbath. After the return from the exile (which lasted 70 years to compensate evidently for *seventy* omitted Sabbatical years) when the admonition to obedience to the law became more solemn, the observance of the septennial fallow was resumed. (Nehemiah x. 31.) Thus, during the war with Antiochus, Bethsur was compelled to capitulate because of the scanty supply of provisions, "it being a year of rest to the land." (I. Maccab. vi. 49-53.) Exemptions of tribute in the seventh year are reported on the part of the more kindly disposed conquerors of Judæa, such as Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar. (Josephus Antiq. xi. 8; xiv. 10, and many other passages).

The Jubilee, which was a most important feature in the system of land tenure, also fell into desuetude for long periods, and thus the condition of the Jewish agriculturist was deplorable in the extreme. The safeguard to his inheritance was rudely thrust aside by the governing classes, and he became the slave of his feudal masters. (Jeremiah xxxiv. 8-16.) Hence, not only was the law enacting that all bondmen were to be periodically restored to liberty openly transgressed, but immense landed estates began to accumulate in the hands of a few of the nobles. "Woe unto them," exlaims the prophet Micah (II. 2), "that covet fields and take them by violence; and houses, and take them away, defrauding a man of his house, even a man of his heritage." The scornful taunt of Eliphaz (Job xxii. 8) might well be the utterance of a modern Socialist. "But as for the mighty man, he hath the land; and the favoured man dwelleth thereon." The ground-landlord who nowadays at the end of the period of lease steps in and appropriates the houses erected by other hands than his own, possibly had his prototype in ancient times. (Job xx.19.) Leasehold property in towns was, however, prohibited by the Law. A man who erected or purchased house property retained it in perpetuity under certain conditions, for the law of reversion did not apply. In the laments of the Prophets it is probable that the cause of complaint was not so much the *accumulation* of property as the illegal oppression and violence which accompanied it. Nor are riches as such denounced in the Talmud, it is their dishonest acquisition and the improper use of them that called forth the frequent reproach of the Jewish moralists. This is a very real and important distinction, and when Isaiah (Isaiah, v. 8) predicts woe unto them "that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place," he has in mind not the careful and honest farmer who extended his estates by honourable means, but the Ahabs and other of the chivalrous race—a race not of a time but of all times, not of a nation but of mankind—which manages to obtain possession of the fairest of nature's bounties, by oppression and robbery. We have seen incidentally in the case of Naboth with what resolute love and indomitable obstinacy men sometimes clung to their hereditary possessions. Threats could not overcome them, nor bribes move. The same feelings will be found underlying the Talmudic treatment of the subject. "No one," said R. Eleazer, "who is not possessed of land can be called a man."

Primogeniture need not occupy us long. As with the system of land tenure we have to conclude that while opposed to the form which modern law has given to the custom, the Bible is equally far from accepting the Socialist proposal for its entire abolition. The father was strictly forbidden to divide his property otherwise than as the Law directed, nor could he in post-Mosaic times select any but his eldest son to enjoy the birthright. According to Blackstone, indeed, no ancient nations but the Jews adopted the principal of primogeniture. In accordance with it, the first-born received a double portion of his father's property; he was endowed with a certain amount of authority over the rest of the family, and in the earlier conception was the religious representative of the household. The excessive subdivision of the land which this system encouraged may account for the otherwise inexplicable frequency of poverty among the Jews. Younger sons would in course of time be practically landless. Doubtless, however, the frequent revolutions to which the evasion or the land laws (above described) gave rise caused a practical redistributions of property in which the stronger carried off the lion's share. Revolutions seldom improve the general condition of the masses. They simply *change* the tyrants.

The Poor Laws of the Jews like those of all systems which acknowledge the right of the indigent to demand relief of their most pressing wants by the State, are clearly socialistic. In the Bible not only is charity a virtue, it is even a duty. Legal provision for the relief of the poor was made in several ways, and the appeal is directed to the nation's sense of *justice* rather than to the mere sentiment of benevolence. As the Rabbis said (Kethubim 65b.) "Charity is the *salt* of property," like all articles of food, wealth will without it prove unfit for human use. This principle is further illustrated by the fable of the two sheep who attempted to ford a stream; one had been shorn of its wool, but the other had not parted with any. While the former succeeded in getting safely over, the other sank, weighed down by its own wool. (Gittin 7a.)

The iniquity of private property is not, strictly speaking, a doctrine included in the creed of Socialism. Socialism, however, glides by such gradual stages into Communism that I make no apology for referring to the question here. Private ownership in moveable property, unlike that in the land, was absolute in the system of the Bible, and the laws against theft were very severe. In the Talmud Private Property is made the basis even of certain religious ceremonies. The *lulab* of Tabernacles, *e.g.* is distinctly ordered to be provided from the worshipper's *personal* property. R. José said; "Let thy neighbour's property be as dear to thee as thine own." On this, Wessely, Mendelssohn's famous coadjutor, makes a very acute criticism: "This certainly does not mean that we are not to share whatever we possess equally with those less wealthy than ourselves, for if such were the true intent of the legislator it would have been unnecessary for him to enjoin charity to the poor in so many separate precepts."

The epigrammatic aphorism of Brissot, "La propriété, c'est le vol" would have found no seconder among Jewish leaders of thought. On the contrary we have the very opposite doctrine continually preached in passages so well known that I refrain from repeating them. I prefer to make a less obvious and hackneyed quotation of the Rabbinic view, in a passage which is not without a peculiar quaintness "Even if the Law did not inculcate the rights of property, we might learn them from the Ant, for one ant never robs nor steals what another ant has touched or found." This statement, remarks (Albo, Sepher Ikkarim iii. 1. &c.) has been confirmed by the observation of naturalists who have taken grains from one ant and placed them in reach of another, but the latter, finding (probably from the smell) that it had been already appropriated by a predecessor, has always passed on without touching it. Sir John Lubbock tells me that though he cannot positively confirm the scientific accuracy of these circumstantial statements, he is by no means prepared to contradict them. He adds that if the fact be as stated, he fears the ants were guided by no conscientious scruples, but were dissuaded by the smell, precisely as Albo suggests. Perhaps I could not better show the absence of Rabbinic sympathy with the communist denunciation of private property than by contrasting a famous Mishnic dictum with an obscurer utterance of a communist Flemish poet (Van Maerlant) of the thirteenth century. The latter exclaims:

"Twee worde in die werelt syn
Dats altein *myn* ende *dyn*.
Mocht men die verdriven,
Pays ende vrede bleve fyn;
Het ware al vri, niemen eygin,
Manne metten wiven;
Het waer gemene tarwe ende wyn."

On earth two evil words exist
Two small words, *mine* and *thine*.
Let man suppress them, forthwith peace
And concord's sun will shine.
No serf, nor man, nor maid; but all
Will feed on bread and wine.

"There are four characters in men," says the Mishnah (Aboth v. 16). He that saith, mine is mine, and thine is thine, is an indifferent character; but some say, it

is the character of Sodom; he that saith, mine is thine, and thine is mine, is *am ha-arets* (worldly); mine and thine are thine, pious: thine and mine are mine, wicked." It is thus the wicked who would abolish the distinction between mine and thine to his own advantage; the pious man still maintaining the sacredness of property, gives freely and generously of his substance, hoping for no return.

Wealth, as such, I have already said, is not condemned in the Talmud. Indeed we read (Erubin, 86a) of a certain Boncos ben Boncos who possessed much house property and in connection with him we are told that R. Jehudah Hanasi "honoured the rich," מכבד עשירים. He made it a practice to offer the most distinguished place to his richest guests, and Rabbi Akiba is recorded to have followed a similar course. Let us get to the reason, however. The wealthy man was considered honourable because he had it in his power to support so many of his less fortunate brethren. The *duties* of wealth thus were made the very basis of its *rights*. Equal division was neither expected nor recommended. Doubtless, as with all primitive states, the ancient Hebrews adopted some communistic practices; but in later times no traces of these practices are to be found except in small bodies of the people. Previously to the division of labour communistic production must necessarily prevail, and it is one of the most serious evils of that great principle that it has fostered so much selfishness and want of regard to the common interests. Division of labour has led men to direct their sole thoughts to the "infinitely minute wheel they help to turn in the machinery of society," and it follows as a matter of course that "the interests of the whole—the bearings of things on the ends of the social economy—are less present to the mind of men, who have so contracted a sphere of activity." However, its primitive form is not the system which the modern advocates of Socialism wish to revive. Solidarity indeed was there, but not individual freedom. In more modern times, especially since the French Revolution, unrestricted competition has induced a sort of individual freedom, but at the expense of solidarity. Solidarity, conjoined with the freedom of the individual is, as Lassalle justly taught, the ideal of the social state. How to combine those opposite factors, that is the question.

(To be continued).

LEYDEN UNIVERSITY.—Heer Isidore Mendels of the Hague, has received the degree of Doctor of Dutch Literature at the University of Leyden. He is the first Jew in Holland who has attained a University degree in this literature. At the same University, Heer A. Vos, of Leuwarden, has obtained the degree of Doctor in State and Civil Law.

BLIND SOCIETY.—The institution for relieving the Jewish Blind, one of the oldest of communal charities, has issued an urgent appeal for funds. Its resources are so low that unless they are increased by annual subscriptions or donations, the Committee will be forced to refuse assistance to any new applicants for the bounty of the Charity. The number of recipients now on the books of the Institution is 54, each of whom receives 8s. per week, or £20 16s. 0d. a year, for life and it is on behalf of the many who still crave help that the generous and ready support of the Jewish public is solicited.

THE CHOLERA IN VENICE.—From recently published statistics we gather that between April 7th and July 4th, 810 cases of cholera occurred in Venice, the number of deaths being 64 per cent. Among Jews there were 17 cases and eight deaths. One of the victims was Signor A. G. Finzi, a well known Venetian lawyer. The Relief Fund raised by the Syndic reached at the beginning of this month, 44,000 lire. Of this amount no less than 18,000 lire came from Jewish contributors. Many acts of devotion are reported, prominent for his fearlessness in mingling with the sufferers and in attending to their spiritual wants being the Chief Rabbi, Signor M. Coen Porto.

ROME.—Signor Luzzato, one of the Jewish members of the Chamber of Deputies, was lately elected President of the Budget Committee. Signor Luzzato is an eminent authority on questions affecting finance, and he is generally regarded as a coming Finance Minister.

PARIS.—It is not generally known that the Director of Public Safety, who was entrusted with the execution of the decree for the expulsion of the Princes, is a Jew. M. Isaie Levaillant, after having for several years held the post of Prefect of one of the Departments, was called to Paris to fill the newly created office of Director of Public Safety, which is attached to the Ministry of the Interior.—M. Goldstein, an official of the Ministry of the Colonies and Marine, has been appointed Chief Engineer for the construction of the Senegal Railway, which is to join the Atlantic to the River Niger. M. Goldstein is a Russian by birth, and studied at Zurich.—As usual, on the occasion of the National Fête of the 14th July, a batch of appointments to and promotions in the Legion of Honour has been gazetted. The list again contains the names of several Jews, who serve the State in a military or a civil capacity.—M. Drumont, the author of "La France Juive," has had the mortification of finding that not a single Parisian journal is willing to become his organ so far as the advocacy of anti-Jewish principles is concerned. He has confessed as much in a letter which he has made public.

MUNICH.—A deputation from the Jewish community at Munich, consisting of its Rabbi, Dr. Perles, and its President, Herr H. Müller, was received in audience by the Prince Regent Luitpold, in order to tender to his Royal Highness the heartfelt condolence of the Jewish body on the calamity which had befallen the country and the royal house. The Rabbi referred to the many acts of kindness which the late King Louis had shown to his Jewish subjects, and he expressed the hope that the same sentiments would animate the Regent. Prince Luitpold warmly thanked the deputation, and begged them to be the interpreters of his appreciation of the loyalty shown by the Jews throughout Bavaria. He mentioned that he had been particularly touched by the memorial services held in nearly every synagogue, and by the impressive orations which had been delivered by the Jewish preachers. His Royal Highness has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the free exercise of religious worship and the maintenance of peace and harmony between the followers of different creeds, are matters which are especially dear to him.

WÜRZBURG.—A frightful railway accident occurred at Würzburg at the beginning of this month. Among the killed were two Jewish women and a Jewish gentleman. Several other Jews who were travelling by the train were seriously injured.

THE inmates of the Jewish Home were entertained on Wednesday week at the expense of Mr. Solomon Silver, a member of the Committee, in celebration of his daughter's marriage.

BRIGHTON.—Brills' Baths Company have just built expressly for the use of Jewish ladies a luxurious bath consisting of the ordinary sea water bath and a handsome plunge bath. The directors, we are informed, showed great anxiety to comply strictly with Jewish requirements in the arrangements of this special bath.

JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME, SOUTH NORWOOD (founded in memory of **Judith, Lady Montefiore**).—**Number of patients in the Home, week ending Friday, July 16th, 1886—men, 8; women, 11; children, 10.—Total 29.**

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road.—City Offices, 163, Bishopsgate Street, Without, E.C.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending July 17, was medical 1121; surgical, 605; total 1,726; of which 613 were new cases

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

The following amounts have been contributed to the Hospital Sunday Fund, through the Chief Rabbi:—

	£	s.	d.
Great	241	14	4
Bayswater	85	11	6
New West End	75	6	7
Central	63	15	6
North London	36	3	0
St. John's Wood	33	8	8
Dalston	28	6	0
New	20	17	6
Western	16	10	0
Maiden Lane	14	4	6
Borough	7	13	0
Hambro'	6	16	9
East London	8	6	9
Jews' Free School (VI. and VII. Standards)	9	0	0
Pupils of Great Ealing School	6	8	9
Sandy's Row	5	5	0
Polish	2	1	6
Scarborough Street	1	14	0
"Beth Hamedrash"	1	13	6
Old Castle Street	1	11	6
United Kalischer	1	10	0
Mansell Street	1	7	0
	£669	5	4

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Senate has arrived at an important decision regarding Jewish religious worship. Hitherto it had often occurred that small bodies of Jews were punished for holding prayer meetings elsewhere than in the synagogue. As it appears that these Minyanim are not generally forbidden, the Senate has decided that persons attending such services shall no longer be liable to punishment.

A terrible accident is reported from Kowno. Through the carelessness of a soldier who dropped a burning match in a shop kept by a Jew, a barrel containing naphtha became ignited, and the flames spread so rapidly that they soon enveloped ten persons. Three of them died in a short time, and the other seven were not expected to recover.

It is announced that by order of the Minister of Justice, a number of Jewish clerks who are employed in the offices of the various Juges d'Instruction will be dismissed from their posts. On the other hand there appears to be no truth in the statement published by several anti-Jewish journals, that the same Minister proposes to reduce the number of Jewish lawyers to a certain percentage of the entire bar.

At a banquet given at Mitau in honour of the Grand Duke Wladimir, the Jewish community was represented by the banker, Herr Leon Lew, who enjoys great popularity as much among Christians as among his own coreligionists. It is a rare occurrence in Russia that at a gala dinner, to which only a few members of the highest aristocracy had been invited, a Jew should have been among the guests.

The Jewish Cemetery at Warsaw has been desecrated by the destruction of a number of grave stones. The perpetrators of this offence have not been discovered.

At Klezk in the Government of Minsk a fire lately occurred, which destroyed one hundred houses and shops inhabited by Jews, and three synagogues.

The Governor of Eastern Siberia, Baron Korff, has promised a considerable state subsidy to the Jewish School at Vladiwostok in which the Mongolian language is taught as well as Russian.

BERKELEY STREET SYNAGOGUE.—A circular has been issued to the members of the Berkeley Street Synagogue informing them that it is proposed to establish after Tabernacles, classes under the direction of the ministers, for giving gratuitous instruction in Hebrew and religion to children belonging to the congregation. The classes will meet at the synagogue on Sunday mornings.

THE JEWISH BUTCHERS AND THE SHECHITA BOARD.—On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., a meeting of the Jewish butchers was held at the Montefiore Restaurant, Blomfield Street, when upwards of twenty butchers were present. Mr. Leonard Reed occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. J. Berlyn, it was unanimously resolved that a petition be forwarded to the Shechita Board, for consideration at its next Board meeting, requesting the Board to remedy several existing grievances; that the present method of indiscriminate licensing be abandoned, owing to the fact that several old-established butchers could not, in consequence of the keen competition, gain a livelihood. The meeting also petitioned the Board to abolish the practice of placing Shomerim in certain shops, in order that all shops be on an equal footing. The petition was signed by all present at the meeting. Messrs. J. Berlyn and L. Reed were requested to attend at the next meeting of the Shechita Board, to reply to any inquiries, and to give any information which might arise during the consideration of the petition. A suggestion that a Jewish Butchers Protective Association be established was agreed to, but its formation was deferred to a future meeting. Mr. J. Berlyn was appointed honorary secretary of the Provisional Committee. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

SIR JOHN CASS' SCHOOL, ALDGATE.—The Jewish pupils attending this school, numbering about a hundred, carried off a large percentage of prizes at the distribution on the 21st inst. An anonymous donor has for some years given five shillings each to four girls and four boys, who distinguished themselves by good behaviour with the proviso that two girls and two boys are to be Jewish children. The Trustees very liberally provide the Jewish pupils with instruction in Hebrew and religion, which is given by Mr. N. I. Berlin. The Jewish prize-winners were: Girls, M. Isaacs, K. Myers, S. Levy, E. Moses, K. Goldstein, R. Fresco, P. Wolfe, R. Goldstein, A. Myers, J. Isaacs, D. Seigenburg, L. Moses, C. Friedman, N. Green, E. Goldstein, S. Myers; Boys: J. Isaacs, I. Isaacs, P. Townsend, A. Defries, J. Jonas, S. Jonas, A. Lesser, A. Isaacs, J. Isaacs, H. Solomon. The following obtained prizes or certificates from the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Girls: J. Emanuel, M. Isaacs, F. Joel. Boys: A. Isaacs, H. Isaacs, P. Townsend, J. Isaacs, A. Defries, I. Hyman, J. J. Jonas, S. Jonas, S. Lowenwirth, A. Romain, H. Solomons, A. Townsend, D. Jalfon, J. Woolf, J. Cohen, M. Myers, A. Solomons.

AMONGST those who had the honour of receiving invitations to the Ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Wednesday evening, were Lord and Lady Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, the Misses Sassoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.

EDWARD A. NATHAN, whose name appears in the Honours Division of the Matriculation examination at the London University, last year gained the Silver Medal for Arithmetic at the City of London School. He is a pupil of Mr. Israel Abrahams, M.A.

MISS MAUDE A. LEVEY, who entered for the third class College of Preceptors examination, has passed in all subjects she took up, and has been placed in the second division. Miss Levey is receiving her education under the care of Mrs. Simmons, 21, Ladbroke Gardens.

SUPPLEMENT TO HAMBURGER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Real-Encyclopädie für Bibel und Talmud. Von Dr. J. HAMBURGER. (Leipzig, 1886)

Dr. Hamburger has at length published the long promised supplement to his "Real-Encyclopädie für Bibel und Talmud." Apart from its own intrinsic merits, Dr. Hamburger's work derives an importance from the fact that it is practically the only work of the kind extant. Recently, after considerable delay, a copy has been added to the Reading Room of the British Museum Library, and we trust that the usual policy of the Museum will be discarded on this occasion and that the Supplement will speedily find its way to the Library's much used shelves. It is unfortunately only too common to find the Museum in possession only of parts of works on Hebrew Literature although those same works have been long since completed.

The labour which this Supplement has involved to the author may be easily judged from a glance at some of its leading contents. Considerable space is devoted to the Sohar; to Tana de be Eliahu; and to the smaller Midrashim, which the author classifies under the four heads, viz., Ethical, Historical, Mystical, Exegetical and Archeological. It is not always easy to perceive the grounds on which this grouping is carried out, but it answers well enough for practical purposes. Important additions occur under the heading Accum (which is once mis-spelt ע"בצ"ים) the Tower of Babel (with reference to which some quotations from the Koran might have been added), a very valuable article on Ethics and others on Grammar, Jesus the son of Sirach, Megillath Taanith, and a rather inadequate article on Midrash Rabba. A vast amount of interesting and valuable matter is compressd in the 150 pages which constitute the supplement in which no less than ninety new articles appear. The Encyclopedia is still far from complete; among the omissions we note the subject of Minyan which is certainly worthy of mention. Nevertheless the student may turn to Dr. Hamburger's work with confident expectation of obtaining assistance in investigating many of the most important subjects of Talmudic literature.

Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coinage of England from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Her present Majesty. By H. MONTAGU, Member of the Numismatic Society of London. (Roflin and Feaurdent, London and Paris).

Note on an unpublished Penny of William I. and on the word Pax. By H. MONTAGU, reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, London.

The present time, when a new impression of the coinage, giving an accurate impression of the Queen's face as it is known to some of her subjects, is contemplated, is opportune for notice of Mr. H. Montagu's important contributions to the History of British Coins. The author is familiar to our readers as for many years Honorary Secretary to Jews' College, and for other services to the community. His introductory observations will be most interesting to the general reader. They remind us that it is only since 1860 that the present bronze coinage has been in vogue, and only since then that the clumsy copper pence which most of us remember, have passed out of use. It is matter of less common knowledge that the bronze coins which pass from hand to hand are not, even though they bear the name of Queen Victoria, invariably the produce of the Royal Mint. The coinage has been at times confided under contracts to the care of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, a firm famous in the history of the steam engine, and of Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham.

In the second of the two works which are the subject of this brief review a curious instance is given of the interdependence of all knowledge, and of the light which Hebrew usages constantly throw upon modern historical investigations. "Pax" is an inscription which recurs constantly upon early coins. There are many ingenious interpretations of it, but the best seems the simple theory that it is a mere salutation or pious wish like the שלום which the Israelite bestows upon the friend he meets, or which he utters in reference to his deceased relatives whenever he has occasion to mention their names.

MR. S. L. LEE will contribute an article on Hatfield House (the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury) to next month's number of the *Portfolio*.

AT the recent South Kensington Examination, Reginald Montague, art student, son of Mr. Montague Montague, Addison Park, Kensington, passed, obtaining a prize.

NATHAN, NEWMAN & CO.,

AN APOLOGY.

THE petition to wind up this Company was not reached on Saturday last, but no doubt an order will be made next Saturday. In the meantime, Messrs. Maddisons, who are solicitors for 115 shareholders, holding upwards of 6,000 shares, who were about taking proceedings to have their names removed from the list of shareholders, have sent the following letter to Mr. Newman:

[COPY.]

20, King's Arms Yard, London, E.C.
10th July, 1886.

Dear Sir,

RE NATHAN NEWMAN & CO., LD.

We are sending out a circular to our clients, of which the enclosed is a copy. We may mention that the charges of fraud made against the Prospectus have, on investigation by us, proved unfounded. That being so, we beg to express our personal regret for our previous circular which, we may mention incidentally, was sent only to our own clients and not as stated in your circular to all the shareholders.

Yours faithfully,
MADDISONS.

H. M. Newman, Esq.,
69, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, AND CHAPPING PREVENTED
FAIR WHITE HANDS AND HEALTHFUL SKIN
AND COMPLEXION SECURED.

Pears' Soap

This world-renowned Toilet Soap has obtained 15 International Awards as a COMPLEXION SOAP. It is specially suitable for Ladies, Children, or delicate and sensitive skins generally. Its regular use cannot fail to benefit the worst complexion.

RECOMMENDED BY
MRS. LANGTRY AND MADAME ADELINA PATTI.

THE annual report for 1886 of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital points out the urgent need for reopening two of the wards now closed through want of funds. A sum of £2,000 is needed for this object. Cases are relieved without any distinction as to residence, religion, &c.

EXACT FAC-SIMILE OF WRAPPER.
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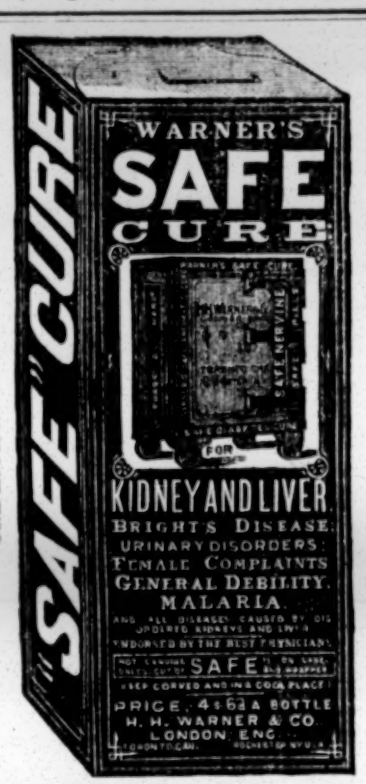

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